

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CHILEAN ENVOY HAS NO ORDERS ON ARRESTED CHILEANS

PY141435 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, Chilean ambassador to Argentina, stated that he had no orders to request an explanation from the Argentine authorities nor any other express instructions from his government or the Chilean Foreign Ministry regarding the situation of the four Chileans and two Argentines arrested last week in Rio Gallegos and charged with spying.

When questioned on the status of our compatriots under arrest in Punta Arenas, the ambassador, who returned from Santiago, Chile yesterday, where he had travelled to last week, stated: I would like to know about the situation of the Chileans under arrest in Rio Gallegos. I believe that two of them are established in this country.

He added that during his stay in Santiago, he visited President Pinochet and other authorities and that he then went to a farm where he stayed for 8 days to attend to private issues.

Ambassador to Chile Comments

PY142103 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (AFP)--The Argentine ambassador to Chile, Gen Hugo Miatello, admitted today that the recent arrest of 10 Chilean citizens, who have been accused as spies, in Argentine territory is an incident which will make easing tension between the two countries much more difficult.

Miatello, who returned to Santiago today after having been called back by the Argentine Government, stated that only today will he officially learn about the incident. He stated that bilateral relations will improve and he pointed out the existence of events that permit one to foresee American unity.

Among them he mentioned the visit of the Argentine agriculture and livestock minister, Jorge Aguado, to Chile, which Miatello termed as very positive.

Judge Releases Chilean Woman

PY142026 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1113 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 14 Apr (TELAM)--Federal Judge Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer has ordered the release of Mrs Huri Norma Sosa Bayer, who is one of the persons being held under arrest in connection with the investigations being carried out regarding a Chilean spy ring. Court sources stated that the judge ordered Mrs Sosa Bayer's release after questioning her.

With this release, five people involved in this trial which started 8 days ago are still under arrest.

The judge will continue with the inquiries today and Manuel Eduardo Flores Villagran, who is the main suspect, will meet with him last, that is, on Wednesday.

COLUMBIA SEEN AS VEHICLE FOR CONTAINING USSR

PY142021 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 13 Apr 81 p 8

[Editorial: "The Columbia's Target"]

[Text] The building of the space vehicle Columbia has opened up another chapter in the technological field which has broken through the confines of earth.

In sum, and beyond the technical advances, it comes close to the idea of space trips becoming routine with common and generalized access to them, so much so that when one thinks about the marvellous invention one envisages the image of a common taxi.

No matter what the precise or lay concepts are, the Columbia emerges as a real, achievable possibility which will allow men to travel in space and become its guests. The first stage, which consisted of putting man in space, with its symbolic meaning, has passed. It is no longer the astronaut, but the passenger. It is not the conquest, but domination.

Moreover, even though the horizon is infinite, the Columbia enterprise, which has in its name the symbol of the discovered, also admits more immediate things.

When the project was born 10 years ago, it was still inspired by the rivalry between the United States and the USSR, based on what had occurred during the previous decade. At the beginning of the 60's, the Soviets had the advantage over the United States because they had placed the first astronaut in space and toward the end of the same decade the Americans were able to place astronauts on the moon. Then we had the Skylab and the Salyut and now the alternative of the Space Shuttle.

The Columbia begins an experiment of vast proportions. It could serve to place satellites in orbit and to build space platforms or bases which would serve for scientific ends or for any other type of peaceful ends, such as an expansion of satellite communications, building solar generating plants, etc. But they could also serve for purposes of war.

Meanwhile, the USSR has been advancing the field of space weapons with the long-range laser ray and interceptor satellites that serve to destroy other satellites. Moreover, the USSR has lifted its voice to denounce the Columbia as a threatening element, a stimulus for the arms race.

No matter what, the United States has not hidden the strategic value that is assigns to the Columbia with its participation in NASA and Pentagon plans and predictions, and having shaved its budget needs, thus reducing by 25 percent the project's scientific objectives. In this sense, the Columbia adds itself to the overall reorganization of U.S. strategy for containing the Soviets with all its potential efficiency.

SAME CEREAL GRAIN POLICY ENFORCEMENT CONTINUES

PY131958 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Argentine Agriculture Minister Jorge Aguado has stated that curbing the debt of the agriculture sector--which totals \$4 billion--will be a high priority objective of the present administration. Speaking in a radio and television interview, the agriculture minister also noted that this year the national harvest will total 36 million tons and that the marketing of these products will enable the country to acquire a considerable amount of currency to reduce this debt.

He added, moreover, that Argentina will continue to enforce the same cereal grain policy that it has enforced until now regardless of whether the United States continues enforcing the cereal grain embargo against the USSR.

[Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1030 GMT on 14 April reports that the Trade and Maritime Interests Ministry has disclosed that 900,000 tons of grains were exported in March 1981, a 6-percent increase over the March 1980 exports.]

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY CABINET CHIEF--Upon arrival in Buenos Aires yesterday afternoon, Argentine ambassador to Costa Rica Arnoldo Manuel Listre confirmed that he has come back to the country to assume the post as chief of the Foreign Ministry Cabinet. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Apr 81 PY]

GOVERNMENT DIFFERS WITH BANZER ON MEETING RESULTS

President Terms Meeting Useful

PY140253 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] President Luis Garcia Meza has referred to a meeting he had in La Paz last week with Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, saying that such meetings are always useful when there are good intentions and a healthy wish to promote the process of reconstruction, peace and tranquility for the Bolivian people. The president made these remarks today, Monday, after a ceremony which took place at the Greater University of San Andres.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] We have now met for talks three times, because we are friends. We are friends, and as a friend with 7 years experience in government, he always makes suggestions and recommendations and shares with us his experience as president.

[Question] This means that you consider the meeting as very useful for your government?

[Answer] They are always useful, when there are good intentions and the good desire on the part of everyone to promote this process and give the Bolivian people peace and tranquility. [end recording]

Banzer Withdraws Support

PY150202 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0048 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--Former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez has decided to withdraw his support from the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, but high-ranking government officials gave little importance to his attitude today.

General Banzer, who had been Bolivian president between 1971 and 1978, announced his decision in a press conference yesterday in Santa Cruz, 930 km southeast of this capital, arguing that his points of view "have not been heard."

His statement, published today by the morning paper EL MUNDO of Santa Cruz, revealed that General Banzer had held eight meetings with General Garcia Meza, during which he pointed out to him the errors and failures in his administration.

This decision of withdrawing his support from General Garcia Meza does not involve any conspiratorial acts because by no means would he risk the political prestige of the National Democratic Alliance (his party), because he cannot get involved in any coup adventures, Banzer stated.

High-ranking government officials--who requested not to be identified--told LATIN that General Banzer's decision has no importance and does not affect the structure of the regime established by the armed forces on 17 July 1980.

They indicated that while General Banzer says he withdraws his support from the government, important members of his party are leaving him to join President Garcia Meza, carrying out important functions in the government. This was a direct reference to current Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya, who in 1979 was General Banzer's running mate, and also to Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos. Both ministers had had important functions within General Banzer's administration.

Luis Fernando Valle, another close aide of General Banzer, yesterday agreed to become the rector of the Greater University of San Andres in this capital.

General Banzer told the Santa Cruz press that the decision to withdraw his support to the regime was valid both at party level and as an individual. He said that active members of his party have been persecuted and detained by state security organizations and that this was done because of groundless rumors.

A peasant organization last month reported that the National Democratic Alliance and General Banzer himself were carrying out an intensive conspiratorial action seeking the withdrawal of General Garcia Meza.

Government Answers Banzer

PY150221 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text of Bolivian Government communique released in La Paz on 14 April 1981]

[Text] In view of the statement made to the press by Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez which has been published by various news media, the armed forces National Reconstruction Government presided over by Maj Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada explains:

1. The recess of political groups, without exception, has been kept in force in the country since 17 July 1980 and is still in force. This recess has a direct relation to the promulgation of legal and procedural norms which are to govern the activities of such organizations.
2. The process initiated on 17 July 1980 has a strictly institutional nature. Consequently, all citizens who hold posts at various government levels are performing their duties as individuals and as nationalists, just as General Banzer himself has asserted regarding his followers.
3. The armed forces National Reconstruction Government has never requested partisan political support from any organization. For this reason, support which has never existed can hardly be withdrawn.

Regarding the meetings referred to by General Banzer, it should be made clear that they were held under same conditions of dialogue which the government has permanently maintained at various levels with persons who are involved in national affairs.

The National Reconstruction Government has clearly and objectively defined the goals of the process initiated on 17 July 1980. Those goals are being gradually and systematically reached.

MILITARY COMMANDERS APPROVE GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES

PY150318 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (AFP)--In a document released here today, the commanders of large Bolivian military units have approved the goals and objectives drawn up by Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government on 17 July 1980. The commanders have held a 2-day meeting in Cochabamba in the central region of the country.

Taking a stance of support for the regime in power, the commanders once again criticized the political parties which, in their opinion, have been unable to achieve the reorganization of the nation and to create a truly representative democratic system.

In view of that situation, the commanders of large units and military institutes had to fight for Bolivia's unity and integrity, for the security, development and sovereignty of the nation and for the conquest of an outlet to the Pacific strengthening the country. They stated that the army will be responsible for institutionalizing the process and for opening the doors for active participation by new generations.

The closing ceremony of the meeting was attended by President Luis Garcia Meza, Interior Minister Celso Torrelio Villa and high-ranking officers of the armed forces.

MANY IMPORTANT DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

PY101732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Apr (AFP)--Col David Fernandez, director of the National Board for Control of Dangerous Drugs, announced here today that four of the six or seven most important cocaine traffickers of Bolivia have been arrested in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. Fernandez added that these were the most important operations ever carried out in Bolivia and it proves the sincerity of the armed forces commitment in the struggle against drug traffic that started on 13 February 1981.

The important drug traffickers who have been arrested are: Roberto Suarez, a nationalized U.S. citizen of Cuban origin, according to the official report; Amado Nallar Venegas; Walter Ayala; and Gerardo Mendez.

In unofficial circles, Suarez has always been considered as the most powerful drug traffickers in Bolivia and possibly in Latin America. It is known, however, that he was born in Beni, northern Bolivia, although it is possible that he was provided with a Cuban or U.S. passport by the mafia. Sources from the region reported that Suarez contracted 15 former Somoza guards for his personal security and that the guards strictly followed his instructions.

The official report indicates that Gerardo Mendez was arrested on one of his ranches in Santa Cruz, where he had 120 tanks, which made it possible for him to produce 60 kilograms of cocaine base daily.

The complete list of drug traffickers arrested in Santa Cruz are: Amado Nallar Venegas; Justitiano Agar Mendez; Gerardo Rodriguez Roman; Erlan Echeverria; Roberto Suarez; Eusebio Teigue Dan; Jose Moreno Justiniano; Eduardo Canuda Araujo; Walter Atala; Ever Melgar Hurtado; and Rodolfo Siles Gomez.

Colonel Fernandez explained that several armed confrontations took place to capture the drug traffickers and that during a confrontation on the property of Nene Chavez, his administrator was killed.

Last Friday, President Garcia Meza sent a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim requesting international aid to fight drug traffic. He said that his regime inherited a serious problem and that during the civilian governments of Walter Guevara and Lidia Gueller, measures were approved encouraging the illegal production of coca leaves, the cocaine raw material.

With this background, the Interior Ministry published in EL DIARIO today the names of the most important congressmen who gave recommendations to the drug traffic directorate for the marketing of coca. The list includes Benjamin Miguel Harb of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Oscar Zamora of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (PCML); Ronald Monje Roca and Leonidas Sanchez of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR); and Fernan Baptista Gumucio of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left.

LABOR MINISTER TURNS DOWN MW UNION OPENING

PY110216 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Apr (AFP)--There will be no union opening in Bolivia, Labor Minister Rolando Canido categorically stated today in response to questions asked by mineworkers' representatives.

All Bolivian union organizations, including the powerful Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) and the Federation of Mineworkers, were banned after the 17 July 1980 coup d'etat through which Gen Luis Garcia Meza gained access to power.

It has been explained that the government has appointed labor representatives chosen from lists of three candidates submitted by the meetings of workers. These labor representatives have replaced the union leaders appointed by the rank and file.

PRESIDENT PROMISES DEMOCRACY FOR COUNTRY

PY131945 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] In an important speech yesterday during the dedication of Social Democratic Party (PDS) headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo said that "at the time of casting their votes, every voter will examine his conscience and will see that it is better to have a democracy with problems than a progressive dictatorship," and reaffirmed his promise to "make a democracy out of his country."

Figueiredo also said that his concern over normalizing the country's political activities "is so great that I disregard the economic and financial difficulties which the nation is experiencing and I am willing to say that despite these serious difficulties, I will fulfill my promise."

He went on to say: "Even if every project of my government fails, I am sure that this is the one which I will carry out with the help of my fellow party men and, most certainly, with the support of many other persons who are currently members of other parties."

COOPERATION MEASURES WITH U.S. ARMY APPROVED

PY132055 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--On the basis of a proposal made by the Army Minister Walter Pires, President Joao Figueiredo has authorized the exchange of lectures between general officers of the Brazilian and American Armies in order to discuss matters of professional interest. Figueiredo also authorized the creation, in the course of this year, of the permanent post of infantry instructor at the general staff level at the School of the Americas which is run by the American Army.

According to military sources, the two measures will help to reestablish the military dialogue between Washington and Brasilia which had become difficult during Geisel's government because of the renunciation of the military cooperation agreement, signed by the two countries in 1952.

Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, chief of staff of the armed forces, was in the United States recently. On his return to Brazil he said that the two countries can arrive at a good understanding through the exchange of visits and lectures and that there is no need for a new military agreement.

ITAMARATY EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT LEBANON

PY142059 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 5

[Excerpt] On a directive from President Figueiredo, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro sent a telegram yesterday to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim expressing the concern of the Brazilian Government and people about the conflict in Lebanon and requesting the search for solutions in keeping with the rights, interest and aspirations of all segments of Lebanese society.

President Figueiredo's initiative was motivated by a telegram addressed to him by the president of the Minas Gerais Lebanese Foundation, Jose Elias Murad, who "on behalf of thousands of Lebanese families who settled in Minas Gerais nearly a century ago," asked the nation's president to promote some initiative before international organizations in order to halt the "barbarian genocide which the Syrian Army is perpetrating against helpless Lebanese civilians and more viciously against the population of Beirut and Zahle."

FIGUEIREDO SAID TO REDUCE NUMBER OF ADVISERS

PY150329 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Apr 81 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page by C.C.: "Fewer Political Advisers for the President"]

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo becomes annoyed whenever he reads or hears that he is isolated, at the mercy of the "palace group," without maintaining enough contacts with representatives of the various political and social sectors in the progovernment and opposition areas as would be desirable. A detailed report of his personal agenda--about which very little is known--would tell whether the president has good reasons to react against the notion that he is isolated. The truth is that some evidence to the contrary has not gone unnoticed, including his withdrawal from persons who are not in line with the palace orthodoxy.

Let's take a look at the departure of the former presidential adviser Clovis Ramalhete, who was transferred to the Supreme Court last week. This is certainly an honor that no lawyer will turn down, but the transfer is a little bit strange considering that the new justice will stay on the Supreme Court only 1 year. In the first half of 1982 he will have to retire because he will have reached the age limit, while as presidential legal adviser he could have stayed in office until 15 March 1985 when the current government term in office will end. Not a few people see in the transfer an expedient found by the closest presidential advisers to remove the influence of Ramalhete, who is known as the last liberal thinker to leave the Planalto Palace and the government, following Eduardo Portella [former education minister] who was sacked by the "palace group." As legal adviser, Ramalhete was in the position to see President Figueiredo almost every week to defend liberalizing postures as well as to comment on questions which the president's closest advisers did not want the president to know about. At the same time, Ramalhete was an important consultant to the three military ministers, that is, his role was not limited to that of a lawyer on questions related to those against whom the government brought charges as was the case under previous revolutionary administrations.

That reason, they say, prompted the speech in which the former presidential legal adviser vented his feelings in front of his successor. In that speech Ramalhete did not spare criticism of the recent past which he referred to as dictatorial while exclusively praising the political conduct of President Figueiredo.

The question which remains today is that who, other than Generals Do Couto e Silva, Medeiros and Venturini, Professor Aquino, Minister Neto and perhaps Minister Abi-Ackel, would be willing to regularly talk about politics with the chief of state? Jose Sarney, Jarbas Passarinho, Nelson Marchezan, Nilo Coelho and Cantidio Sampaio might be only if they are invited to do so, with a specific agenda. Incidentally, when will a new date be set for the meeting of the Political Development Council which was postponed on 6 April because the president stayed home?

MINISTERS REJECT CRITICISM OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY101809 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Belo Horizonte, 9 Apr (AFP)--Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today rejected criticism this week by Brazilian experts of the nuclear agreement between Brazil and the FRG, and stated that it will be fulfilled.

In a press conference, Cals stated that in condemning the nuclear agreement signed between Brazil and the FRG on 27 June 1975, Celestino Rodrigues, secretary of the National Energy Commission, expressed his personal opinion, and that the government's opinion is expressed through its ministers.

At the second Brazilian energy congress held last Monday in Rio de Janeiro, Rodrigues and most experts condemned the current Brazilian nuclear program and stated that it should be suspended.

Brazilian politicians and technicians on several occasions expressed their opposition to the Brazilian-FRG nuclear program which foresees all the necessary operations for research, extraction and processing of uranium and the installation of eight nuclear plants with 1,300,000 kw each.

Within the framework of this nuclear plan, a uranium enrichment plant and a nuclear fuel treatment plant will be installed on Brazilian soil within the framework of this agreement.

The first Brazilian nuclear plant, with a U.S.-made Westinghouse reactor, with a capacity to produce 626,000 kw, will begin operations this year in Angra dos Reis, 130 km from Rio de Janeiro.

The two first nuclear plants of a total of eight provided for in the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement are being built in the same place.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO, ARGENTINE PRESIDENT TO MEET

PY150105 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Planalto Palace press secretary Carlos Atila announced today that Argentine President Roberto Viola and President Joao Baptista Figueiredo will hold an open agenda meeting on 26 May at the Argentine municipality of Paso de los Libres, across from the Brazilian municipality of Uruguaiana in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The agreement for the day-long meeting was reached by the foreign ministries of both countries after consultation with the two presidents. Secretary Atila added that this will be the first contact between the two presidents, who will review the most important aspects of bilateral relations.

BRIEFS

LOANS OBTAINED--Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Netto, who arrived last night in Frankfurt to hold a series of meetings with FRG Government officials, will sign today a contract by which the FRG grants a \$510-million loan to Brazil. Of this loan, \$300 million will be allotted to the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce; \$150 million to NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation]; and \$60 million to the CESP [Sao Paulo Electric Company]. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Apr 81 p 18 PY] Luiz Sande, the president of the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE), will sign today in Kuwait a \$260-million loan agreement with a group of Arab banks. This is the first foreign loan obtained by the BNDE this year, but it is authorized to obtain another \$440 million in foreign loans in 1981. The group of banks that is issuing this loan to BNDE is headed by the Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Company and the Arab Banking Corporation. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 p 20 PY]

PETROBRAS PURCHASES ARGENTINE COAL--It has been reported that PETROBRAS has purchased 200,000 tons of coal in Argentina which will be shipped from La Plata to Santos. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 81 p 21 PY]

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION INCREASES--PETROBRAS Production Superintendent Mauricio Alvarenga yesterday announced that Brazilian oil production between January and March this year has reached 18.9 million of barrels of oil, as compared to 16.7 million barrels produced during the same period last year, which equals a 13.5-percent increase. The same source indicated that domestic production will be increased by 43,700 barrels per day in the course of the year, which means that there will be an 18-percent increase over the production in 1980. Alvarenga indicated that the average daily production will be approximately 221,000 barrels per day. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 81 p 19 PY]

CULTURE SECRETARIAT CREATED--The education and culture minister, Rubem Carlos Ludwig, today signed the resolution creating the Culture Secretariat, which replaces the National Historic and Artistic Patrimony and Cultural Affairs Secretariats. (Luis Magalhães) has been named to head the new secretariat. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Apr 81 PY]

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PERU'S BELAUNDE

PY131939 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 81

[By Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today sent a message to President Augusto Pinochet in response to the letter President Pinochet sent him on the occasion of normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The message states:

Our government's simultaneous announcement of the normalization of diplomatic relations by bringing them up to the level of ambassadors is, as Your Excellency has well stated in the expressive message I just received a prelude to fruitful progress along the path of friendship and cordial cooperation.

I agree with Your Excellency's conviction that this decision will yield benefits for our peoples by decisively helping to strengthen continental unity.

I equally share Your Excellency's cordial feelings and wish to reassure Your Excellency of my highest regard and esteem.

Signed: Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of Peru

ARMORED VEHICLES OF SWISS ORIGIN BEING BUILT

PY141208 Paris AFP in Spanish 1338 GMT 31 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chile has begun to build armored amphibious vehicles of Swiss origin capable of speeds of up to 100 kilometers per hour on the ground and 10 kilometers per hour on water.

The national manufacturer in charge of the project, Cardoen SS, indicated that the first two combat vehicles were successfully tested on rivers and at sea and will soon be exhibited to the public.

The vehicles are of the Pirana class, model developed by Nowag Industry of Switzerland. This model was purchased by Chile last October.

The Chilean production includes the 4x4 and 6x6 model vehicles designed to carry 10 and 14 soldiers respectively, with a range of 600 to 700 kilometers. The installation of additional tanks can extend their operating area to twice those distances.

The Cardoen company, which has its installations in the outskirts of Santiago, reported that the Pirana weighs 6.7 or 8 tons and is designed to carry 20mm antiaircraft guns and 90mm antitank guns, mortars, rocket launchers, 50 and 7.62mm machineguns and M5 and Mamba Milan missiles.

The special system of embrasures permits personnel the use of their weapons under any condition, even in a nuclear environment or under conditions of biological and chemical contamination.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--The new PRC ambassador, Tang Haiguang, presented his credentials to President Pinochet this morning. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 81 PY] Today President Augusto Pinochet received the credentials of the new Honduran ambassador to Chile, Augusto Cesar Coello. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 81 PY]

400 FARC GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY WILL ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA110243 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0212 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 10 Apr (EFE)--Local news media have reported here that a group of 400 Colombian guerrillas announced today they have accepted the partial amnesty proposed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The guerrillas, who belong to the 6th front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), announced their intentions in an underground bulletin sent to news media in the city of Cali.

It has been reported that a guerrilla spokesman met secretly with Humberto Gonzalez Narvaez, governor of Valle del Cauca Department, to inform him about the intentions of the guerrillas.

The guerrillas, through this spokesman, asked Governor Gonzalez to mediate with the chief of state so that they can put aside their arms in the future, an action that could mean a first step toward the elimination of violence in the country.

Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmons has offered government guarantees to all the guerrillas who accept the partial amnesty. Jose Reynaldo Quitian, a FARC guerrilla collaborator, announced on Thursday, after surrendering to the mayor of the city of Bucaramanga and putting aside his arms, that he has accepted the amnesty. The mayor of Bucaramanga is Roberto Cadena Arenas.

Commanders To Accept Amnesty

PA142037 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Two commanders of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] 8th front, which operates in Cauca and Valle Departments rural regions, have expressed their desire to accept the amnesty offered by the government, it was learned today. In a note to Valle Department Governor Humberto Gonzalez Narvaez, the two FARC commanders are asking the authorities for guarantees, as established in the amnesty law, so that an agreement can be reached for their surrender.

39 GUERRILLAS GIVEN PRISON SENTENCES BY COURT

PA130200 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Spokesman for the Colombian Journalists Association have voiced their repudiation of the government ban on reporting on the 19 April Movement. It was also reported that 39 members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia have been sentenced to between 2 and 1/2 and 23 years in prison on charges of rebellion against the institutional order. The court-martial opened 17 months ago at a military base in Bogota.

OVERSEER COMMITTEE'S WORK ENDS: BORDER ISSUE OVER

PA110405 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] After ending its sessions, the overseer committee made up by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States has reported that the border issue with Peru along the Condor Mountain Range is over for now. At the end of a meeting, the delegates released a declaration in Brasilia.

Meanwhile, a report given by an Ecuadorean news agency that Peru was carefully mobilizing its troops to the border was denied. The denial was made by Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde, Defense Minister Gen Marco Subia and by Peruvian Ambassador in Quito Jose Carlos Mariategui, who said the news was totally false. On the contrary, he added, Peru is in the final phase of the withdrawal of its troops.

Foreign Minister Barrera said it is necessary to begin a truce, a respite in the territorial dispute between Ecuador and Peru, so that at some moment those who are entirely unreasonable, can be reasonable and (?they can stop) thinking that the only argument is a weapon. Barrera said that to achieve a fair, lasting and worthy peace, the territorial dispute must be solved. Ecuador invites Peru to seek negotiation, mediation and a settlement through peaceful means.

Barrera stated that there is not much hope of that; Peru, hidden behind its weapons, says either the Condor Mountains or nothing. Therefore, a truce, a respite, must be reached.

The defense minister announced that on 24 May, a civic holiday in Ecuador, the chiefs, officers and soldiers who defend the outposts of Paquiza, Mayaico and Machinasa, the scene of the confrontations in the Condor Mountains when Peruvian forces invaded our territory, will be decorated.

MAGAZINE REPORTS ON OIL POTENTIAL IN DISPUTED ZONE

PA112010 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0358 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Quito, 10 Apr (EFE)--The zone involved in the recent Ecuadorean-Peruvian conflict in the Amazon region has about 1.5 billion barrels of oil, the newspaper EL COMERCIO affirms here today.

Citing as its source the magazine PETROLEUM INTERNATIONAL, which in turn obtained its information from the state petroleum agency, the article indicates that at least 150 million barrels might be discovered.

According to the publication, "the basin, which prior to the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol was Ecuadorean Territory, is set in a longitudinal valley southeast of the Condor Range, site of the Peruvian attacks."

The article adds that in this area, known as Cuenca del Santiago, Peru has found about 23 "surface oil pools, the largest that country has ever found in its territory."

It adds that greater accumulations can be found in the cretaceous and tertiary layers and that these have their equivalents in other layers in Ecuador and Colombia.

According to the magazine, "Bearing in mind the current oil price, its increasing demand and the transportation facilities provided by the nearby Peruvian trans-Andean oil pipeline, everything seems to indicate that exploratory work will be intensified."

PRIME MINISTER ULLOA REFUTES COUP RUMORS

PY142013 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa today sought to assuage the concern over a possible coup d'etat stemming from the objections to the oil policy of President Fernando Belaunde's administration voiced by Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command.

Ulloa, who is also economy minister and senator of the governing party, Popular Action, stated that soon there will be a communique on the oil issue and added that all organizations entitled by law to issue opinions on this subject--including the joint command--had commented favorably on the recent contract with the firm Superior Oil Co.

The prime minister held a luncheon with foreign correspondents accredited in Peru. During this luncheon he also expressed his wishes for Peru's economic recovery.

The concern over a possible military threat to the regime had arisen because Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza has stated that the Armed Forces Joint Command is worried about two aspects of the petroleum law.

He explained that from the viewpoint of this command the concession recently granted to the U.S. firm Superior Oil should have been given to the state-owned company PETROPERU because the latter poses less risks than the other companies and that tax exploiting crude oil deposits should not have been increased.

In this regard, Ulloa said: I have no reasons to believe that after 12 years of military governments, the Peruvian people are receptive and the armed forces are willing to stage a coup d'etat.

One cannot deduce that every person who has held a military position under the previous military regime is a bad official or officer.

After stressing that it is easy to hint at disagreements between government and armed forces, Ulloa stated that the two work in harmony as was shown during the recent conflict with Ecuador.

Ulloa said that the joint command had termed the contract signed with Superior Oil excellent, but added that any government must be always on alert to detect dangerous signs.

Speaking about the inflationary process which reached 24 percent during the last quarter, Ulloa indicated that conditions are currently favorable for a decline which began at the beginning of the month.

He said that 40-percent inflation had been forecast for this year but that he would be happy if the year ended with a 50-percent inflation rate because there have been unexpected developments such as the incident with Ecuador, the floods and the urgent needs of the various countries.

He indicated that minidevaluations will be adjusted to a slow inflationary process and that sectors like agriculture, construction, mining and oil will experience a remarkable recovery.

Further on he said that economic development requires joint efforts from state, workers and businessmen, all of whom are discussing labor and related matters in a tripartite commission presided over by Labor Minister Alfonso Grados.

He added that everyone must reduce his expectations and make efforts to increase production: The unions in order to benefit three-fourths of the workers who do not belong to any union and the businessmen in order to make a better distribution of profits.

On the strikes staged by unions and even cities, Ulloa said that these are legitimate concerns which are being expressed freely now but more commonsense must be exercised since times are difficult.

As to the protests from other sectors, he said that this happens when these sectors feel affected by a fairer system of wealth distribution or new laws for economic reorganization.

In response to recent remarks made by Second Vice President Javier Alva Orlandini, Minister Ulloa guaranteed that there are no disagreements within the government party.

GOVERNMENT SUPERIOR OIL CONTRACT 'PERFECTLY VALID'

PY140339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0119 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr (AFP)--Javier Alva, second vice president of Peru, stated today that the Petroleum contract signed recently here between the Peruvian Government and the U.S. petroleum company Superior Oil is perfectly valid.

The contract, agreed upon by Superior Oil and the State Petroleum Agency [PETROPERU], grants 1 million hectares to Superior Oil near the border with Ecuador, in the subtropical region.

Alva made these remarks on being asked on the armed forces joint command's concern over the government's petroleum policy published here by PETROPERU's President Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza.

The second vice president stated that by the sovereign desire of the people, President Fernando Belaunde Terry must adopt a policy which may be more convenient for the country's interests.

On stating that the contract is in keeping with the constitution and the laws, he added that the current democratic government has sufficient moral authority to solve the country's problems.

ULLOA REJECTS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PY141645 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa today reaffirmed that any foreign intervention in El Salvador must be resolved through dialogue among American countries.

Thus, he ratified recent remarks made in London where he said that Cuban interference in El Salvador, according to charges made by the United States, pave the way for the intervention of other powers and even harm Cuba itself.

After indicating that there are organizations to resolve this kind of issue by means of dialogue and persuasion, he said that it would be intolerable to have a country which is systematically interfering in domestic affairs of other nations.

He stated that Cuba should avoid mistakes which it had made in the sixties and added that if, for example, it was proven that [name indistinct] had been interfering with Peruvian affairs, Peru would have to sever its relations with it.

ENVOY REPORTS STATUS OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL142231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2219 GMT 14 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX)—Mexico maintains its foreign policy unchanged, and its relations with Cuba continue to be optimum. Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Gonzalo Martinez Corbala has asserted. He indicated that the presence of troops from any other country is not seen on the island.

The diplomat was interviewed this afternoon as he came out of his audience with President Jose Lopez Portillo, to whom he reported the status or relations between Mexico and Cuba.

Regarding Cuba's relations with Latin America, Martinez Corbala said there have been highs and lows. He mentioned the break of relations with Colombia and the reestablishment of relations of the Fidel Castro government with Ecuador, which had deteriorated in the wake of the kidnapping of the Ecuadorean ambassador in his own embassy in Havana.

In connection with the oil agreement signed between Mexico and Cuba, the diplomat reported that Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) is providing assistance with technology and equipment for development of the Cuban oil industry. He added that Mexican geologists are conducting explorations on the Cuban coasts and that possibilities of finding hydrocarbons have been termed as very optimistic.

Pemex, he continued, is providing technical assistance to Cuba to rehabilitate and modernize its refineries. Moreover, Pemex is in charge of the technology for the drilling of four wells in the island for which concrete results are expected in a short period of time.

Martinez Corbala asserted that the presence of neither Soviet nor U.S. troops is seen on the Island. There are the Cuban troops, but I could not assert that there are foreign troops, he said.

Lastly, the ambassador said there is no plan for Mexico to buy more sugar from Cuba other than that called for in the already-signed trade agreement whose deliveries are about to be completed.

OPPOSITION TO DEMAND PARTICIPATION IN CABINET

FL142145 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2127 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX)—Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) Deputy Juan Aguilera Azpeitia today said the opposition will demand to be part of the presidential cabinet because it is indispensable to carry on the political reform. He added that he believes this would be one way of improving public administration by getting better performance from the cabinet.

Deputy Aguilera Azpeitia also suggested that instead of secretaries of state, cabinet members should be ministers with greater responsibility and not just aides to the chief executive.

The political reform cannot advance and reach the point desired by President Lopez Portillo under the current situation and without the participation of the opposition in the Senate of the republic, he said.

With these changes, he reiterated, the people could participate more at all levels and there would be improved public administration.

COSTA RICAGOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH CUBA, USSR

PA142112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2015 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 13 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has announced that the government council has not made any decision concerning a demand for a break in diplomatic relations with both Cuba and the USSR.

A group of citizens has demanded such a break on the basis of alleged interference by officials of these two countries in the domestic affairs of Costa Rica, particularly in promoting strikes and certain acts of violence.

Ronald Woodbridge, chief of the Foreign Ministry's cabinet, has told this agency that relations with the Soviet and Cuban governments will not change unless considerations acceptable to the government are involved.

For his part, Minister Niehaus has noted that "the government council has decided to conduct a thorough study on this delicate matter because it would obviously be a very significant step for Costa Rica's foreign policy if a measure such as the one demanded were to be adopted."

Regarding Cuba, the Foreign Ministry has indicated that the Costa Rican Consulate in Havana is closed temporarily but has not been closed down. The consular offices in Cuba were closed when President Rodrigo Carazo transferred Consul Oscar Vargas to another post. According to the foreign minister, the appointment of the new consul in Havana will be announced within 2 weeks.

Meanwhile, the Spanish diplomatic mission is taking care of Costa Rica's interests in Havana.

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES ON 'IMPORTANT' UK TRIP

PA141609 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Jose Miguel Alfaro, minister of economy, industry and commerce and second vice president of the republic, left yesterday afternoon for London where he will explain Costa Rica's economy, its potential, its relations with the IMF and the country's current critical situation.

Alfaro, who left with the president of the Chamber of Industries, said that in London he will hold talks with American and European bankers. His visit is regarded as very important, since it will enable him to discuss with the bankers the characteristics of our country's economic reorganization program.

The presence of the president of the Costa Rican chamber of industries will significantly contribute to the success of this mission.

WORKERS FRONT WARNS SOCIAL PEACE ENDANGERED

PA141735 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Professor Jose Joaquin Melendez, general coordinator of the Democratic Workers Front, speaking on behalf of that organization, warned yesterday for the second time in 15 days that social peace is being very seriously endangered. The resignation of Finance Minister Saenz Jimenez adds confusion to the chaos that already characterizes the national economy. It also shows the incongruence and frailty of an administration that has been left without any real popular support. According to Melendez, the minister's resignation has made the government's alleged programs and foreign and domestic negotiations more shakey.

According to the Democratic Workers Front, by giving in to the industrialists' demands concerning the form of payment [words indistinct] currency and the suspension of the 6-percent tax on imports, the government has decided to continue with its policy of burdening the more unprotected and economically weaker sectors with the effects of the crisis. Further on it adds: We strongly object to the imposition of the pressures exerted by those who have always been privileged, and are unwilling to have any of their advantages restricted, not even in the slightest degree.

According to Melendez, the union movement has acted very responsibly. For its part, the front feels that the union movement's responsibility is based on a search for an equal distribution of the sacrifices that the situation demands. And it adds: Above all, we are concerned over the situation of the most defenseless workers, those in the private and peasant sectors, as well as over the need to promote production. We are sure that only the most complete social solidarity based on justice can guarantee a solution of the current crisis to achieve a more rational and humane equality. Otherwise, the front warns, political democracy and the forms of coexistence that we Costa Ricans have established will not survive.

In its reflections, the front says: We have already warned that unless there is a real negotiation between workers and businessmen, there will inevitably be a confrontation. And it adds: Nowhere do we see a believable decision or intention to distribute equitably the burdens of this crisis. On the contrary, what we have seen is hesitation, a lack of determination and a continuation of a policy aimed at benefiting the economically powerful sectors. For this reason, the front notes, we urge all workers to strengthen their organization and to redouble their struggle for their rights. They must realize that the crisis that will further impoverish us is being hastened.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES SUSPECT PRESENCE OF RUSSIANS

PA142233 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] The Armed Forces (of El Salvador) have strong indications that there has been a new invasion of mercenaries in our territory. The mercenaries include tall, white, blond men with blue eyes. An armed forces spokesman said yesterday that all this is being investigated. He spoke about Soviet expansionism.

The spokesman said that the army intelligence service has received reports that foreigners have entered the country's eastern region.

According to the latest report on Sunday, at approximately 1800, 15 "strangely" dressed men carrying rifles with telescopic sights were seen on a road near the San Sebastian mines in La Joya Canton, Nueva Esparta, La Union Department.

Nueva Esparta is a city of more than 14,000 persons. It is located 199 km east of San Salvador, between the towns of Poloros, Anamoros and Nueva Concepcion, that is, in an area that was the site a few months ago of heavy fighting between the Salvadoran Army and Salvadoran terrorist groups supported by foreign mercenaries, especially Nicaraguans.

It has been said that the "strange-looking men" seen Sunday afternoon in Nueva Esparta are surely Russians who entered El Salvador as reinforcements for the mercenaries struggling against the armed forces to overthrow the Salvadoran Government.

We were told that if the mercenaries are Russians--and there are strong possibilities that they are--they entered our country via Nicaragua from Cuba. Dozens of Nicaraguans have entered El Salvador that way. This has been confirmed by terrorists captured in combat in the eastern section of the country.

Luis Alvarado Taravia, former platoon leader of the armed forces of liberation, has given details of how many Nicaraguans have entered El Salvador in small boats bringing large quantities of weapons.

It has been reported that navy and air force units have increased their patrols in recent weeks to prevent further invasions. Meanwhile, the army is investigating the presence of Russian forces in our country in order to present the evidence at the United Nations as another example of foreign meddling in Salvadoran affairs.

It has been recalled that the subversive elements, in their desire to create international problems for our country, have fired on OAS helicopters on several occasions. The army intelligence service has noted that helicopters, Nicaraguan for sure, have been seen painted with the letters OAS and that this is only a camouflage to be able to pick up wounded fighters. This generally takes place at night and they make almost no sound, which is evidence of the experience and cunning of the pilots, the military spokesman said.

U.S. ALLEGEDLY TRAINING PUERTO RICAN MERCENARIES

PA141913 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Members of the Puerto Rican National Guard have arrived in Panama to undergo a training course. After its completion they will be sent to El Salvador. The Puerto Ricans are members of Hospital 201, combat maintenance, of the Puerto Rican National Guard. The course will be held in the Panama Canal for 2 weeks.

In San Juan, various progressive sectors are protesting the sending of these mercenary groups to participate in the massacre against the Salvadoran people. The U.S. Southern Command, located in the Panama Canal Area, is used by the U.S. Government as a stopover for military advisers who are going to El Salvador.

RADIO VENCEREMOS AIRS REVOLUTIONARY PLATFORM

PA141827 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Our people are struggling in the countryside and in the cities for the formation of a democratic and revolutionary government. The creation of a democratic and revolutionary government is the result of long years of struggle by our people. The democratic and revolutionary government will be made up of the country's progressive and democratic sectors together with the revolutionary forces of the people. Our revolution is popular, democratic, antioligarchic and seeks to achieve a true national independence because only a revolutionary victory can stop criminal repression and enable people to have the peace they never had, a solid peace based on liberty, social justice and national independence.

The platform of our democratic and revolutionary government includes the following points:

1. The formation of a new kind of army made up of the popular army of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the commissioned and the noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the movement of the military youth of the national army and all the patriotic officers.
2. The conclusion of the political, economic and social power and domination of the oligarchic and imperialist clique.
3. The guarantee of democratic rights and liberties for all the people particularly the working masses which have been the ones to enjoy them the least.
4. The transfer to the people of the main means of production and distribution that are in the hands of the oligarchy and U.S. monopolies through nationalization and the creation of collective enterprises and associations. All of this should be done without affecting the small- and medium-sized private businessmen who will be given encouragement and support in every way.

5. The democratic and revolutionary government will nationalize the banking and financing system. This measure will not affect the deposits and other interests of the people.

6. The democratic and revolutionary government will focus its efforts on the social sector to achieve the following: the creation of jobs to absorb [word indistinct] as soon as possible, the implementation of a just salary policy and a large plan for the construction of low-cost housing.

7. The creation of a single national health system that guarantees efficient medical service, particularly preventive medicine, for the people in the urban and rural sectors.

8. The accomplishment of a large literacy campaign.

Our democratic and revolutionary government will be supported by an ample social and political base made up mainly of the working class, the peasants and the progressive middle class and closely linked to them will be all the social sectors willing to carry out our revolutionary government platform.

Let's all build the democratic and revolutionary government!
United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death! We shall win!

FDR-FMLN COMMISSION ISSUES REPORT ON WORLD TOUR

PA141938 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The political-diplomatic commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has toured all the paths of the world carrying to our brother nations a message about the reasons for and the facts of our just struggle. In all the countries, the political-diplomatic commission of the FMLN received the brotherly and revolutionary greeting of the peoples of the world who support our just struggle. The successes of this political-diplomatic commission have resulted in the increased international isolation of the junta. Thanks to this political-diplomatic commission, the peoples of the world learned about the horror and barbaric actions of the genocidal junta against our people. At the same time, these peoples of the world have contributed with their militant solidarity in a struggle which is increasingly victorious.

At this time, Radio Venceremos presents an important report of the political-diplomatic commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the FMLN addressed to the peoples of El Salvador and the world:

The commission has been holding talks with various world governments and organizations in order to gather all the political and diplomatic support required by our struggle to prevent an imperialist invasion and to economically and militarily (?isolate) the genocidal junta headed by Duarte but supported only by the oligarchy and the imperialism.

One of the main tasks of this commission is to form an anti-interventionist front based on the principles of self-determination and nonintervention and to guarantee that the people build their future and decide the political and social system most appropriate for them.

We visited Canada, Mexico, Sweden, Colombia and Venezuela. We have presented our struggle to them in its real character: We are an entire nation tired of so much repression and misery, fighting against a group of military officers and civilians who respond to oligarchic and imperialist interests. We also announced the basic principles of the democratic and revolutionary government and its pluralist, democratic and broad nature.

[Words indistinct] the greatest obstacle we faced was the news reporting siege established by imperialism, because it is preventing the world from learning the true spirit of our struggle. Although the actions carried out by the FMLN have been reported throughout the world, their meaning has been distorted so there are certain places where people still believe that the struggle is between the rightwing and leftwing with a government in the middle. Important statements in favor of our people's self-determination have been received. The Canadian Government, through its foreign minister, has demanded that the United States stop sending arms to a junta that does not represent any important social sector but a small oligarchic minority. The Mexican Government, with Lopez Portillo at the head, has warned imperialism about what would happen in Latin America if a foreign intervention were carried out. The Socialist International has expressed its unconditional support for our struggle. The expressions of solidarity of the workers of Italy, France and Italy [as heard], preventing the shipment of weapons for the junta and the various political ceremonies throughout the world, show that our struggle has taken root in all those people with a democratic sense. The anti-imperialist feeling is spreading and becoming consolidated. If imperialism invades our country with its troops it will find more demonstration of repudiation than expected. For this reason, it is trying to intervene through Guatemala and Honduras and is resorting to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty so as not to become directly involved in it.

The FDR and the FMLN have created a commission to lay the groundwork for a democratic and revolutionary government, to prepare the government and to hold talks with all those organizations and sectors interested in solving our country's crisis for the benefit of our people. This commission is open to dialogue with anybody, based on six points [as heard], but some of them, such as self-determination of our people and a halt to military aid to the genocidal junta, are unacceptable for imperialism. Why did imperialism start by proposing a dialogue for a solution, but is not refusing to hold talks with this commission? The answer is clear: to the imperialists, who started the war, there is only one solution to this conflict--extermination of the people--and there is only one language they want to use--the language of the gun.

Now that the FDR and the FMLN have demonstrated sufficient ability and political maturity and have created a commission of sectors interested in solving the crisis of our country for the benefit of the people we ask: who is stubborn and intransigent?

MILITARY SPOKESMAN DENIES MASSACRE OF 1,500

PA142240 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces of El Salvador are at this moment a target of Marxist-Leninist strategy, a high-ranking military source said yesterday, referring to a campaign of misinformation by subversive elements "to distort facts and hide their crimes." The source mentioned as an example last week's charge that the armed forces had "murdered 1,500 persons, including children, women and elderly people, who had sought refuge in a cave north of Morazan." Our source emphasized that the armed forces invited journalists, members of international organizations such as the Red Cross, the OAS, the United Nations, Amnesty International and anyone interested to go to the site to verify the situation, so that the falseness of these reports becomes evident, since "the armed forces have nothing to hide." Regarding the "1,500 refugees who were buried alive," the Soviet news agency TASS filed a much-publicized report, we were told.

GUERRILLAS USE REFUGEE CAMP FOR FOOD, SHELTER

PA150221 San Salvador THE NEWS-GAZETTE in English 5-18 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Suchitoto--Army and National Guard commanders have requested that La Bermuda refugee camp be evacuated because it provides food and shelter for guerrillas. Refugees in the camp say that the guerrillas have not bothered them although some of them express fear of the armed leftists. "Of course we're afraid of them," said one young girl. "We're afraid of both sides." Officers of the armed forces say that guerrillas use the camp for "rest and recreation" purposes, leaving the weapons hidden in the hills and then taking food and shelter as refugees in the camp.

The camp was visited Monday by an army convoy headed for the Cerron Grande Dam in a push against the guerrillas. The unit included two light tanks, an armored personnel carrier and several truckloads of soldiers. The National Guard commander in Suchitoto said he had been making requests for an evacuation of the camp. The officer said that the military high command had not answered their request. On March 28, eyewitnesses, among them foreign correspondents, said army units arrested 24 people from the camp after they had been pointed out by people with masks (hoods) [word illegible].

Officers did not say where the 24 refugees had been taken and the National Guard commander said he knew nothing about it. People in the camp said they had heard that the prisoners had been taken to Suchitoto or San Salvador. No one was sure where. Refugees said they had asked the Green Cross to try to discover the whereabouts of the 24.

CLASHES REPORTED IN CINQUERA, TEJUTEPEQUE

PA142303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A group of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] leftists attacked the National Guard post at Cinquera, 71 km north of San Salvador, official sources reported today. An armed clash followed the attack. During the fighting, which lasted several hours, the government troops repelled the attack. Sources did not reveal if there were any casualties on either side.

A few hours after the attack on the Cinquera army post, the rebels and security agents patrolling the zone clashed violently in Tejutepeque, a few km away.

Guerrillas have blocked most of the roads to military and civilian traffic in northern El Salvador. The armed forces have made an appeal to all Salvadorans not to remove the obstacles placed by the guerrillas, since they are boobytrapped and may cause injuries.

REGIME SIGNS INTER-AMERICAN EXTRADITION TREATY

PA142312 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Apr 81 pp 3, 33

[Excerpts] El Salvador and 10 other American countries have already signed the inter-American extradition treaty. This treaty, which will be an OAS document, will prevent international crimes from going unpunished when criminals travel to places they consider safe havens, where they could not be captured. This closes another escape route to criminals, who think that since there is no extradition treaty, they will not pay for their crimes.

HONDURASRUMORS OF GOVERNMENT CHANGE REPEATEDLY DENIED

Presidential Press Secretary

PA150354 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Interview with Presidential Press Secretary Jonathan Russell by newsman Gustavo R. Ruiz; place, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you say about the report published today by LA PRENSA regarding an alleged change of the government's chief executive?

[Answer] Well, I have the impression that some people's imaginations are on the loose, flying at very high levels, and some people confuse what they would like to happen with what is really happening.

[Question] It has been said that lately, there have been great delays in government administration, since most of the ministers are out of the country, and that some affairs of state have not been conducted because the president has not shown up at the Presidency.

[Answer] The president has two offices at which he works, one in the general headquarters of the armed forces--in his office in the armed forces--where he also functions as president of the republic and another in the presidential house. All the decisions of the government, all of the documents of state, are being seen and signed without interruption by General Paz. Also, the fact that a minister is not in the country does not mean delays, because his legal representative is the under secretary. Therefore, to say that because a minister is out of the country his duties are delayed is totally false or ignorant.

[Question] Can the National Constituent Assembly take power away from General Paz and put somebody else in his post?

[Answer] That is the National Constituent Assembly's problem. If they say they assume all the powers of state or that they want all the powers of state, they can do what they want from that viewpoint.

[Question] Then these rumors are false?

[Answer] As far as I know, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia is the president and will continue to be president for some time.

[Question] What about his appointment as new chief of the armed forces?

[Answer] I am press secretary of the Presidency and that is a military problem. Also, all I know is that General Paz' government and the armed forces are supporting the electoral process and that the Honduran people should devote themselves to strengthening the electoral process and not to blocking or weakening it by spreading this kind of rumor and silliness.

[Question] Do you consider that this kind of rumor destabilizes the government?

[Answer] They do not destabilize the government or the armed forces, not at all. They destabilize the democratic conviction and the citizens' desire to participate in the elections. The only thing these rumors hurt is the electoral process and nothing else. These rumors are being spread by sectors which apparently are involved in or will benefit from the elections. These rumors destabilize the electoral process and not the government.

[Question] Then you say that Gen Policarpo Paz has the full support not only of the army but also of (?students)?

[Answer] Regarding the army, I heard a speech on Friday by Col Rigoberto Regalado Lara in which he said that the Superior Council of the armed forces and the military are absolutely at his disposal and are fully loyal to (?the president?).

Armed Forces Spokesman

PA142143 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Gustavo R. Rubi interview with Maj Julio Armando Pavon, spokesman of the Honduran Armed Forces, on 13 April 1981, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Armando Pavon] As spokesman of the Honduran Armed Forces, I am allowing myself to use your medium to announce to the noble Honduran people that the military institution is very united in the principles of a professional entity and that it is devoted to its normal activities. I want to emphatically state that none of the reports published in a Honduran paper are true. We do not know the intentions of bad Hondurans who are only seeking to confuse the people with this kind of information.

[Question] It has been said abroad that the Honduran Armed Forces are helping the Salvadoran Army in the guerrilla war in that country.

[Answer] This is a good opportunity to reiterate to the people here and abroad that the Honduran Armed Forces have always abided by the principle of the free determination of people and nonintervention in affairs that concern only sovereign nations. The Armed Forces of Honduras, jointly with the people, are involved in the solution of the multiple internal problems. Therefore, we have never had the intention of helping, as you said, in a situation which only concerns the Salvadoran people and government.

[Question] You are saying, Major, that the armed forces are united and that there is no division?

[Answer] I again emphatically reiterate to the Honduran people that we are very united to achieve a return to constitutionality, which is a major concern of the people and the military institution.

[Question] Would you again reaffirm that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia continues and will continue to be provisional president and chief of the armed forces?

[Answer] Of course, he will continue in the post. The armed forces have in him the chief of the armed forces and their leader.

[Question] It was recently said that the Honduran Army had participated in an operation against 1,500 Salvadoran refugees jointly with the Salvadoran Army.

[Answer] This is not true. The representatives of the foreign media have been distorting such reports. You know how these groups of criminals and subversives work. They manipulate information to discredit an institution such as the Honduran Armed Forces. Through many sacrifices, the Honduran Government has evidenced the deep human feelings of the Honduras. We helped the Nicaraguan refugees before and we are now helping the Salvadoran people who, because of the problems in their land, have found in Honduras a friendly and brotherly hand that gives them all kinds of help, though limited and according to our capabilities.

[Question] Do your previous statements mean that the army will guarantee the upcoming elections?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] it was the armed forces which proposed that one of the goals of the country's policy should be the return to constitutionality, and this will be done.

[Question] Major, what message do you have for the Honduran people?

[Answer] I want to tell them to be calm in the face of that type of information reported today, which has received our attention. The government and the armed forces are working normally. I also want to take this opportunity to tell the Honduran people to enjoy this well-deserved vacation period with calm and serenity.

Liberal Party Deputy

PA142250 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Deputy Carlos Montoya of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] said yesterday that the PLH completely supports the provisional government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. The deputy added that the government has that total support of the Constituent Assembly. Commenting on yesterday's report that General Paz Garcia was on the verge of being replaced as chief of the army and president of Honduras, Deputy Montoya said that even before that report was published in the newspaper LA PRENSA, he had been hearing rumors about the continuing aspirations of the National Party of Honduras [PNH] to manipulate some high-ranking army officers so that they will support its political interests. The deputy added that this manipulation has not been successful. Here is a report by newsmen Guillermo Castellano:

[Begin recording] [Montoya] The chief of the armed forces is replaced by the appropriate institutions within the armed forces. The National Constituent Assembly would have to ratify this action. Now then, General Paz Garcia is the provisional constitutional president of Honduras who has been appointed by the National Constituent Assembly. No change can be made except through the National Constituent Assembly. I understand that there is no possibility that this will occur. Perhaps General Paz Garcia has not attended official ceremonies due to health reasons. The Constituent Assembly is the only body that can remove him as provisional president, and it is in recess until 20 April. There is no rumor of this, so perhaps it is just speculation by the newspaper LA PRENSA in collusion with the PNH, which has been very interested in making changes in the top echelons of the armed forces to create favorable conditions for itself. However, neither the Constituent Assembly nor the PLH have any interest in this.

[Question] As a PLH leader, do you think that the party would be opposed to any abrupt change?

[Answer] Of course. We support the provisional government of General Paz Garcia and the responsibilities of the armed forces in this provisional period of transition until the definite inauguration of the citizen whom the people elect. Therefore, we would not even remotely participate in changes that disturb the stability and equilibrium needed at this difficult time for the country. [end recording]

Radio Comment

PA150140 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The rumors of a new coup d'etat published yesterday by the influential San Pedro Sula newspaper LA PRENSA are worthy of comment because this time the paper has not just published a simple and unimportant rumor. At the end of the report, assuming the role of representative of the Honduran people, the newspaper almost demands a change in the current government leadership.

It seems to us that on top of the uneasiness that is currently evident, as well as the country's difficult economic situation, we now have the uncertainty that the newspaper's report could provoke. We must refer to a subject which, viewed as a warning, is as useful as good medicine. However, it is disastrous if one reaches the extreme of demanding it as the best solution or, as the newspaper said yesterday, as the healthiest measure.

Starting from the hypothetical possibility that some group or sector of the army is absurdly planning or even thinking about replacing General Paz Garcia, that is, a bloodless coup, it would be the most treacherous blow that could be dealt to Honduras at this time. We don't believe, as the newspaper does, that the subject of a new coup d'etat is obligatory in any conversation at the top levels. The only ones who are thinking of the coupist solution as the most feasible to satisfy their personal appetites are those who have lived ensconced in power and who seek to remain there for life, holding on to it like parasites until they give the coup de grace to this country.

When they see that their possibilities of remaining in power with their privileges are becoming more remote and less feasible through legitimate methods, they quickly move, plotting changes that might be advantageous to them. They don't care if these changes signify real stabs to the heart of the republic, if by heart we understand the democratic process in which Honduras has been involved for the past 2 years.

Honduras is a country that has serious problems to resolve. Although these problems are disguised daily with some optimistic news, it is no less true that we won't solve the problems that have accumulated for many years with newspaper headlines. Since we are an uncivilized and backward nation, these reports of coups d'etat are always harmful, particularly when all they do is justify coups as favorable and healthy measures.

The birth of two new political parties and the active participation of the people in the last elections constitute the most eloquent proof that Hondurans want a peaceful and orderly return to a truly institutional order. Clearer still is the fact that the Honduran people are fed up with having their future decided overnight by the same sinister personalities who would rather be the servants of a de facto government than the leaders of an institutional government.

Taking the word of the military officers who repeatedly say that the armed forces will guarantee the electoral process, we should not be the least worried about the possibility of a new coup. However, since the previous coups have been the result of the preeminence of the garrisons, this worry is justified. This means that we cannot rule out the possibility that there might be officers plotting something as unfortunate as what was reported yesterday by the San Pedro Sula newspaper, that is, a bloodless change of rulers. As we said before, this could only worsen our problems.

However, we hope that the intelligent officers realize that the people look kindly on their armed forces when these institutions guarantee peace and security and that the people realize that the secret of governing does not lie in the garrisons, because if this were so, the descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte would still be ruling France. The people understand this difference. We hope that the officers have also understood this or at least want to understand it. Ruling a country is very different from what the soldiers learn in their garrisons. Therefore, the hard and difficult task of being in charge of the administration of a country should no longer be the responsibility of the army. From now on, the army should have the mission of being respectful and loyal to the institutions that the people voluntarily establish to govern them.

Therefore, without wishing to condemn our fellow news media, we bring this to the attention of the public so that such unfortunate solutions won't continue to be demanded, since in the end they will be criticized. Before ending this commentary, we would like to say that in this case, as in illnesses, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

PINU LEADER ADDRESSES COUNTRY ON CURRENT SITUATION

PA102256 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Television speech to nation by Miguel Andonie Fernandez, national delegate of the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, on 9 April 1981; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Central America is a giant barrel of gunpowder and Honduras is in the middle of it. We all know this and are aware of this distressing reality. Everyone knows this, except for certain leaders who have been devoted to playing with sectarianism and playing with fire over the past 8 months. We must stop this suicidal game now. Conscientious Hondurans must stop this by demanding that the government, its ministers and other public officials work for the country's vital goals. They must demand that the Constituent Assembly limit itself to activities aimed at consolidating the democratic life of the nation and not interfere in the administration of the country. We must stop this by demanding that the top leaders of the two traditional parties immediately put an end to the political cannibalism in which they have been involved, support the president whom they chose to rule the country during the period of transition toward a government elected by the people, stop once and for all manipulating public officials who are members of their parties and promote a harmonious atmosphere of work among the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

Everybody knows that hundreds of public employees of all categories were fired just because they are not members of the traditional party which obtained, in the distribution of public posts, this or that government entity. There has been no respect for the technical or professional ability of a person in these dismissals. These qualities were replaced by unconditional political memberships.

The National Agrarian Institute [INA], a key institution for boosting the development of the process of agrarian transformation in our country and promoting the well-being of Hondurans who live off and in the rural areas, has deteriorated to its lowest level of performance.

The INA and other government agencies that must boost the development of Honduras are suffering the consequences of a sectarianism. The orderly distribution of land for the peasants who are demanding it has not been carried out in a long time. Meanwhile, the peasants' claims keep increasing. The problems of agricultural credits remain unsolved. In sum, the Hondurans in the rural areas, desperate because of the scarcities that overwhelm them, are seeking other forms pressure which may result in violence.

The PINU backs the peasants' demands and those of any other social sector as long as they are made within the law and through peaceful means. When the citizens demand their just rights, a good government must diligently heed their demands because this is how you preserve peace and unity among Hondurans. If the peasant sectors are demanding the enforcement of the law, they should be heard because the agrarian reform law was issued to change the status quo and not to preserve it. Those who enforce the law must feel this way and should participate in this effort and commit themselves to that struggle. At this time, the peasant organizations, with a unity which should cause us to reflect, have given the government a deadline to meet their demands. A peasant march on Tegucigalpa has even been mentioned. If this march is carried out, nobody knows what incidents may occur or their consequences.

Compatriots, the flame is slowly getting closer to the powderkeg and while this is happening, those responsible for the bipartisan government continue to take it easy as usual. The complete government apparatus is suffering from a profound crisis which is increasing social tensions.

For this reason, we must come to a national agreement because as we all well know misery and hunger are true enemies of Honduras. Nothing, however, can eradicate them if those responsible for fighting them aim their actions and the limited national resources toward sectarian and selfish interests. This great national agreement, that involves all sectors, must be basically aimed at drafting a new scheme for an economic and social development that encourages domestic growth and focuses on the increase of production and employment. Inflation is halted by promoting production and this results in a favorable effect on the prices of staples and the reduction of the unemployment and under employment rates. The agrarian reform must be the main tool to achieve greater production and generate more jobs in this process.

The government must rationalize public expenditures devoting more resources to the productive sectors.

Compatriots, in view of the country's serious situation, the leaderships of the traditional parties and those responsible for the executive branch must change their attitudes because the greatest historical responsibility will fall on them if the present electoral process is interrupted and our fatherland is dragged to political violence because of it.

Voices from all sectors and parts of the country are expressing concern over and fear of the present situation and are also pointing out the risk that our country may become involved in a civil war or fall in the claws of a totalitarian regime of one ideology or another. These concerned voices must be heeded and we must meditate about the serious dangers they are pointing out to us.

For this reason, the PINU condemns, before the Honduran people, the present situation and points out those responsible for it. The PINU reaffirms its doctrine: An economic and social democracy is the base for a political democracy. However, a socially diversified economy and a justly distributed wealth can only stem from a political model whose implementation commits all Hondurans, that is, a democratic, pluralist and participatory political project which imposes the holding of clean and honest elections that have the unfailing support and respect of the Honduran Armed Forces as an indispensable condition.

Regarding this, it is the patriotic obligation of all Hondurans, civilian and military, to reject and fight any action or intention to hinder the electoral process. The armed forces, in particular, must guarantee the prompt and full democratic reconstruction of the political life of our country because they must be completely convinced that only a legitimate government, respected and supported by the people, can save them from those who, in trying to carry out their selfish intentions, are trying to lead them to adventures which, given the present circumstances in Central America, could result in a tragic ending.

The PINU urges all conscientious Hondurans to raise their voices through all the civil and peaceful means possible to demand responsibility and action from the political leaders and rulers.

Compatriots, we still have time to rectify the situation. We can still regain the almost lost confidence and revive the hope for a new Honduras.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR TAIWAN, MIDEAST

PA141953 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] The foreign secretary, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, will stay abroad an entire month. He has accepted an invitation from the Taiwan Government and will also visit several countries in the Middle East. Colonel Elvir Sierra left yesterday, leaving Angel Fortin Midence, the current deputy foreign secretary, as acting foreign secretary. Colonel Elvir Sierra has left on a trip while Honduras' claim over the Zapotillos Cays, which the UK wants to turn over to Belize, is still pending. This year, Colonel Elvir Sierra has broken all travel records, even his own.

NICARAGUAECONOMIC AGGRESSION WILL NOT AFFECT PLANS

PA102217 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Companero Edmundo Jarquin, a Planning Ministry official, has stated that the economic aggression being endured by our country with the suspension of U.S. credits will not affect the 1981 economic plan prepared by our revolutionary government.

The loans assigned to Nicaragua were destined for the education and health areas. These two areas will be affected and programs will not be carried out. The Education Ministry will not be able to build some education centers. The Health Ministry will suspend construction of hospital annexes in 1981. The Construction Ministry will not fulfill its goals in the construction of bridges, widening of roads and road repairs.

The revolutionary government prepared its 1981 economic plan on the basis of work of the Nicaraguan people and the economic backing of state, private and mixed enterprises, not on international credits.

The following is Dr Jarquin's statement:

[Begin recording] We must point out the following: First, it is obvious that this [the credit suspension] will have a negative impact on some of the programs and on the goals of the 1981 program. However, the 1981 economic plan as a whole, including its most important goals, stands. This is so because the 1981 program, exercising the political will of sovereignty of the Sandinist revolution, was not drafted considering only the cooperation, or the loans, expected from the United States. That would have meant flagrantly exposing the political will of this revolution. The program was prepared with basis on several factors, especially on the work and efforts of the Nicaraguan people, the cooperation of friendly Latin American countries, such as Mexico and Venezuela, the cooperation of friendly countries from West Europe, and of Arab and socialist countries.

The program was also prepared on the basis of the relations of cooperation that our government maintains with multilateral financial agencies such as the IDB and the World Bank. Although U.S. participation in these banks is important, we believe that the U.S. economic and political aggressiveness against our revolution cannot be manifested there without paying a huge political price, because the United States would find resistance from many friendly countries that also form part of those banks. [end recording]

INDUSTRY WILL REORGANIZE TO FACE ECONOMIC THREAT

PA121639 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 1, 7

[Text] The entire nation is preparing to face up to new imperialist aggressions, one of which could be a blockade. In the case of national industry, [Industry] Minister Federico Cerda said that decentralization and transformation plans will be accelerated, especially in the peoples' enterprises, in order to exploit their potential to the maximum and channel them toward meeting the people's most pressing needs.

Cerda noted that our industry was developed within a framework of absolute dependence promoted by Somozism, with almost total alienation from the various branches of the productive sector.

One aspect of this irrational setup, he added, can be seen in the concentration of 65 percent of the country's factories in Managua. This will force the revolutionary government to decentralize them.

Greater Exploitation of Internal Resources

The exploitation of internal resources for greater integration with other economic sectors in the country--taking into consideration that agriculture is the central axis for the accumulation of wealth and that it is also the main internal source of food and raw material--is an immediate task in light of the suspension of U.S. financing.

The program for the reorientation of industry also seeks greater production of primary materials, intermediate goods, agricultural implements, spare parts, machinery, tools and other products with the objective of gradually reducing economic dependence.

More rational use of the resources of the manufacturing sector, greater integration of its various branches and development of those areas considered to have priority must be accompanied by stimulation of our own technology to achieve, to a certain extent, effective import substitution and to support, moreover, the diversification of export and import markets.

Greater Participation in Administration by Workers

Minister Cerda said that strengthening enterprises in the people's property area, improving the mechanisms for workers participation in management and implementing production agreements in the private sector are other objectives of the program.

The revolutionary government is directing the necessary financial resources toward the textile and metalworking sectors, which are considered to be priority industrial activities for achieving the strategic objective. The program of industrial licenses to organize manufacturing activity and guarantee the proper allocation of financing and technical assistance is also directed toward these priority areas, Cerda said in closing.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SPAIN ON DEBT REFINANCING

PA101513 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid--Spain and Nicaragua have signed an agreement to refinance the debt contracted by Nicaragua with Spain over the past few years. The corresponding documents were signed yesterday by the Spanish and Nicaraguan finance ministers, Jaime Garcia and Joaquin Cuadra, respectively.

Cuadra was accompanied at the ceremony by Alfredo Cesar Aguirre, Nicaraguan minister of the financial corporation, and by Haroldo Montealegre, head of the International Reconstruction Fund.

The renegotiated debt amounts to 2.2 billion pesetas--almost \$27 million at the current exchange rate--to which indebtedness provisions for the next 5 years must reportedly be added.

According to official sources, the agreement signed calls for payment of the debt within a 12-year period, with a 5-year grace period, at a 7.5 percent interest rate payable every 6 months.

Nicaragua has almost concluded the process of renegotiating its foreign debt, since an agreement has been reached with the international commercial banks on the terms and conditions applicable for cancellation of the foreign debts of both the Central government and the decentralized institutions.

Alfredo Cesar Aguirre, who provided this information at the annual meeting of governors of the IDB also stressed the progress made in connection with the bilateral renegotiation of the debts with Spain, Venezuela and Japan.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS AID AGREEMENTS WITH LIBYA

PA102001 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Communique on agreements with Libya issued by the Government Junta of National Reconstruction on 9 April in Managua, read by Iliana Ordonez from the government press office--recorded]

[Text] The government junta of the Government of National Reconstruction informs the people of Nicaragua that as a result of the visits paid to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and the talks held with Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, chief of state, first by the delegation headed by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Arnaldo Montealegre, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund, and more recently by the mission headed by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, and composed of Carlos Zarruch, the minister of the Nicaraguan of Mines and Hydrocarbons Corporation, and Central Bank President Alfredo (Araniz), Emilio Rapaccioli, president of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, and Roberto Gutierrez, planning director of the Agriculture Ministry and the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, the following cooperation agreements were signed:

A financial credit was offered to the Central Bank of Nicaragua, the details and other requirements of which will be worked out in subsequent talks between both countries. Libya also expressed its willingness to guarantee to Nicaragua the supply of all of its oil needs in the future, the possibility of the exchange of merchandise and the willingness to sign a commercial agreement between the two countries.

It was also agreed to consolidate the fields of culture and science through the exchange of information, knowledge, delegations and visits.

The bases were established for a joint company for agricultural development, which will be organized according to Nicaraguan laws.

The objectives of the company will be the creation, development and administration of agricultural projects as well as the processing, manufacture and marketing of agricultural products in and out of Nicaragua and the marketing of agricultural supplies. This company will be headquartered in Managua, and 51 percent of the company's capital will be owned by Nicaragua with Libya holding 49 percent.

It was agreed that our government will rent to this company at least 2,500 hectares of arable land from the time it is established. Libya agreed to send an expert to Nicaragua to complete the legal documents to permit this company's incorporation not later than 30 June 1981.

An agreement was signed for economic and commercial cooperation for a period of 2 years, automatically renewable, to guarantee methods of economic, commercial and technical cooperation to develop both economies even further through the establishment of the necessary industrial cooperation, the exchange of national products, the development of tourism and others. A committee will be established composed of one of the secretaries of the general people's committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, one Nicaraguan cabinet minister and representatives of both countries. The committee will be specialized in the development of any other form of cooperation between the two countries.

An agreement was also signed for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries to exchange revolutionary, popular, cultural, artistic and scientific delegations and to organize cultural expositions, festivals and youth delegations and to make an effort to reach an agreement for the validation of diplomas and other academic titles and the joint support for radio, television, movie and newspaper organizations so that both peoples will get to know each other. This agreement is for 4 years and is renewable for periods of equal length.

Nicaragua's delegations visited Libya at the invitation of Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, general secretary of the People's Congress, reaffirming the relations of friendship and solidarity between two friendly peoples.

Managua, free Nicaragua, 9 April 1981. Dissemination and press office of the government junta of national reconstruction.

NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA OBSERVE BATTLE ANNIVERSARY

Nicaraguan Junta Member

PA102148 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1625 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Speech by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan junta member and defense minister, during commemoration of 125th anniversary of the Battle of Rivas at Penas Blancas on the Costa Rican border--live]

[Excerpts] We are summoned here today to pay tribute to those Costa Rican heroes who fell in combat in 1856 fighting against a common enemy: those proslavery sectors from the United States who were trying to uphold an already buried past, a past that had even been buried in the United States itself. There are in the United States those who, inheriting the mantle of filibusters like Walker [William Walker, president of Nicaragua 1856-57], cannot understand that times have changed.

Those heirs of Walker who jeopardize U.S. policy and stir distrust and just indignation are today, like Walker yesterday, trying to divide our peoples. They readily try to depict the Nicaraguan revolution as a threat to the Central American region, as a threat to U.S. hemispheric interests, when we in fact all know that far from being a threat, the Nicaraguan revolution represents a guarantee to the stability of the Central American region.

There are those who support these campaigns that try to depict our country as a threat, even when we all know and are aware that the threat lies, in fact, in permitting openly the training of Somozist guards in Miami on U.S. territory, when we all know that the threat lies in trying to set conditions on the economic aid for a country, when we all know that the real threat to Nicaragua and the nations of Central America and of the Third World lies in the attitude of permanent injustice and international exploitation practiced by the developed nations at the expense of the poor countries.

What constitutes a threat of aggression is to pay less and less for coffee, cotton and other articles and products we have in our resources, and to impose on us high prices for the products sold to us by the developed, industrialized countries. There lie the true causes for instability in Central America, in their eagerness for exploitation and domination.

We must remind you that Nicaragua truly wants peace in Central America, that it has made and will continue to make efforts to achieve stability in the Central American region.

We are firmly determined to maintain relations with all nations of the world. We want to have relations with the United States, but based on respect and dignity. It should be clear that the spirit of the heroes of 1856 which lives in Nicaragua and Central America is the one that prompts us and forces us to say that Nicaragua will definitely not accept aid with conditions. Nicaragua cannot accept a single grain of wheat with conditions. If we did, we would be betraying the blood shed in 1856, the blood shed by Sandino, and the blood shed during the anti-Somozist struggle.

Costa Rican President Speaks

PA102153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1625 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo during commemoration of 125th anniversary of the Battle of Rivas, at Penas Blancas on the Nicaraguan border--live]

[Excerpts] Coordinator of the government council and member of the National Reconstruction Junta of Nicaragua, commander Daniel Ortega; members of the government of Nicaragua, Nicaraguan students, fellow countrymen; Costa Rican students: We wish to take advantage of this memorable occasion to extend our greetings to all Nicaraguans, to commemorate the Central American anniversary we celebrate today and to say a few words to those fellow countrymen who participated in the Central American national war.

Heroes of 1856: Your sacrifice gave us a fatherland of freedom, justice and peace, of inalienable rights; a fatherland that opposes cruelty, rids men of fear and strives to save us from misery. Your sacrifices gave us freedom of speech and religion, fundamental rights and total universal respect, and the possibility of promoting education. You passed through here for the last time, but later you returned in spirit and filled it completely. Now you will rest in your own fatherland. In this beautiful sister nation, you lived and nurtured for over a century the hopes of freedom.

Today we pray to God for freedom and dignity throughout Central America. We ask for respect to all men for whom you, the heroes of 1856, fought for Central America to be free, just, pure and democratic, with republican and representative governments. You offered your lives for that, and we are all committed to pursue that objective.

RAMIREZ NOTES SUPPORT OF COSTA RICAN PEOPLE

PA101618 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Managua--We are certain the Costa Rican people would again respond to a call from the Nicaraguan people, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction governing junta, said yesterday. History is repeating itself in Central America, as Nicaragua is again the victim of foreign aggression. The bonds established during the various heroic battles of 1856 shall continue to strengthen, Ramirez Mercado said, referring to the relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

He made the statement during a special ceremony last night at the presidential palace, at which Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal delivered to the governing junta the remains of Costa Rican Hero Juan Santamaria, which will be received today in Costa Rica by President Rodrigo Carazo.

PASTORA INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT TO SAHARA

PAL12228 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Apr 81 p 12

[Article by Jose Luis de Pablo]

[Excerpts] Eden Pastora, the popular Commander Cero of the Nicaraguan revolution, has been with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario) during the celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of the creation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. We had a long talk with Commander Cero in the desert. Subsequently, when he was returning to Managua, we were able to complete our interview at the airport in Madrid. The following is a broad summary of our talks with Eden Pastora.

[Question] After being in contact with the Polisario situation, what are your plans, Commander Cero, with regard to these people?

[Answer] As soon as I get to Managua, I will write a report for our National Directorate so that we can aid the Saharan people in the international political sphere. I believe that these people have the right to live in peace and to build their country freely and independently, without invaders. We give moral and political support to all peoples who are struggling for liberation.

[Question] Will your support be limited to the political area or will it extend to combat?

[Answer] Revolutionary internationalism is a part of all Sandinism. If we are to die in Nicaragua, we will die content. If we are to die in the Sahara, staining the sand of the Sahara with our blood, we will die content...however, for me to participate physically in the struggle, I would have to renounce my responsibilities within the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and lose my military rank as a Brigade Commander and then join the Polisario Front as just another Nicaraguan, as just another revolutionary. In addition, in order to fight in the desert, I would first have to learn to bear those 60-degree [Centigrade] temperatures in the desert. Now I am going to study to see whether a body that is accustomed to the temperatures of the tropics can change its metabolism and bear the high temperatures of the desert. If this is possible, I will go to the Sahara to fight with the Saharan brothers.

[Question] Are we, then, seeing the birth of a new Che Guevara?

[Answer] Nothing of the sort. I wish I were like Che, even a little bit. The thing is that all revolutionaries in the world have many things in common and one of those things is that the dead of the Sahara are Nicaragua's dead and the dead of El Salvador are our dead....

Eden Pastora speaks of the Nicaraguan revolution. He said the Nicaraguan revolution had no firing squads, no lynchings by order of the Sandinist revolution that was implacable in combat and generous afterward.

"However," Commander Cero continued, "there are some who do not want our revolution to go down in history as bloodless and they are provoking us. I am referring to the petty and selfish counterrevolutionaries at home and abroad."

[Question] Let's talk about the situation in El Salvador. How are the events in that country seen from Nicaragua?

[Answer] We morally support the people of El Salvador. Everyone knows of the frightful crimes committed by the junta. It has killed priests and a bishop in the course of a mass, all because they had preached about the church of the Christ of the poor instead of the church of the rich. For this reason, it has killed nuns and is committing genocide. That is why we morally support the people who are waging a war inside El Salvador.

[Question] You speak of moral support, but the Sandinists have been accused of introducing weapons into El Salvador. It has even been said that they are the same weapons that Venezuela sent to you....

[Answer] That is false. When peoples struggle, the reactionary forces always seek justifications. The Salvadorans have weapons just as we had weapons and as all liberation movements always have weapons.

[Question] How did you obtain weapons at the beginning of your struggle?

[Answer] We bought weapons in Europe. We also bought them from the "gringos;" not from the government, but illegally in Miami. I suppose that the Salvadoran compañeros are doing the same thing we did. The charge that we gave them the weapons we received from Venezuela is not true, among other reasons, because we need them to arm our own people.

[Question] What can you say about the charges that your government is close to Fidel Castro and about the possibility of Nicaragua becoming a pocket of communism?....

[Answer] Those rumors, those fears stem from ignorance of the Nicaraguan experience. Revolutions are neither imitated nor exported. Therefore, the case of Cuba cannot be repeated.

[Question] How do you define your posture and how would you define Sandinism?

[Answered] I must be judged by my answers and my attitudes. If I say: I am this way or I am not that way, you will begin to come to conclusions and to confuse the issues. As far as the Sandinist movement is concerned, I am going to say one thing: The Sandinist revolution is parallel to Christianity. Both preach detachment from worldly goods; both preach love for one's neighbor and moral values and when necessary and both preach that violence for its own sake caused the death of Christ.

[Question] That is all very well, but to a certain extent it is similar to the process that took place in Cuba...Ultimately, all power rested in the hands of the Cuban Communist Party.

[Answered] I understand...I understand...A people cannot be fooled by one person. They cannot be fooled by Fidel. In Cuba the high-ranking Cuban clergy sought to fool the people while opposing the peoples' interests, while trying to use Christianity as a tool. The result is that the high-ranking Cuban clergy and Christianity came out the losers... Although I must say that basically Christianity won, because not until now has there been a Christian government in Cuba, a government for the benefit of the poor, the exploited, the neglected, the Catholics or the 12 men who followed Christ. Not until now has there been a government of that type in Cuba.

COMMUNIST LEADER DISCUSSES FSLN, OTHER PARTY VIEWS

PA110151 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Apr 81

["Direct Line" phone-in program with Communist Party leader Eli Altamirano and host Jesus Miguel Blandon--live]

[Excerpts] [Blandon] It is no secret, friendly listeners, that several months ago there were some differences between the Communist Party and the Sandinist Front. Therefore, it won't be odd if some questions are asked during this program that may be somewhat uncomfortable but this program is characterized by giving listeners complete freedom to ask whatever they want and to let the guest say what he wants. That's what this program is about: giving free rein to questioners and guests to air their views for the sake of the most important element of this program, the people. So on, my friends, with your questions.

[Question] Good evening, Companero Eli. I am calling from the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate. My name is Osman Martinez. I want to ask two things: First, why does the Nicaraguan Communist Party call itself the vanguard of the people if the only vanguard of the Nicaraguan peoples is, has been and will be the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]? Second, why isn't the Communist Party a member of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution? Don't you think that this is playing along with the reactionaries? Thank you.

[Answer] Well, companero, the issue of the Communist Party calling itself vanguard as you say dates back to the very founding of the party. The Communist Party is founded on the loyal observance of the basic tenets of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. However, we are not prone to discussing who is the vanguard and polemizing on the issue. We try to conduct ourselves as natural leaders and as working class revolutionaries, and we undertake its tasks and we try to represent its fundamental class interests. It has been the norm of the Nicaraguan Communist Party not to start a public controversy over who is the vanguard. We don't want to wear tags or cause controversy. We want to perform tasks in line with what pertains to a communist party. History, the facts and the masses will decide who the vanguard is here.

Beyond that, we think the FSLN is a revolutionary organization and we are very interested in seeing the positions of scientific socialism make headway and we hope to be able to form a single socialist revolutionary party in Nicaragua which will be capable of guiding the working class to political power so that the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat can be established as the only way to build a socialist society in the contemporary world.

About why we are not in the Patriotic Front, well, we might say that, in the wake of the problems that arose more or less around March and April 1980, we were an integral part of the team and the parties that began the Patriotic Front and the Communist Party even formulated the front's economic and political theses. We participated along with the FSLN, the Independent Liberal Party, the Socialist Party, the People's Social Christian Party and also the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement. We left the Patriotic Front later because conflict arose, and no joint discussion has been held regarding the appropriateness of being or not being in it. However, we don't think that the Communist Party's presence is indispensable and, if we discussed the problems and the way to enrich the Patriotic Front with our participation and the participation of other sectors, we think that we could very well participate in it in the future.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the Fabritex workers. I am Freddy Martinez. Why isn't the Labor Action and Unity Federation [CAUS] making any efforts at Fabritex so workers will join the people's militias but actually [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I don't think that is the view of the Fabritex union because the companeros there have been guided by CAUS to join the people's militias. The truth is that the militias have been facing some very difficult problems which should be taken care of by the Interior Ministry, the Sandinist People's Army, the governing junta, the labor coordinating body and by all other authorities and organizations involved in this mammoth task.

About 2 months ago, it was agreed that workers should massively join the people's militias but this task which was initially undertaken with great fervor somewhat waned as the efforts to pick cotton won all the attention of the national labor forces and of the political and revolutionary forces. Attention was focused on the cotton harvest, on looking for manpower to meet this great need. We know that after the cotton harvest the Labor Coordination Organization, as well as our party and the other revolutionary organizations, will focus their efforts precisely on strengthening the people's militias. It is goal of the coordinating organization, and therefore of CAUS, a goal of our party, a goal of all revolutionary parties that from now on the people's militias will grow through the organized participation of the working class. We hope workers will heed the urgent call of all the organizations and massively incorporate themselves as planned.

[Question] I am Otilia Padilla Guillen. I live 1 and 1/2 blocks from the (Aguerri) movie theater. My question is: What is communism and what does it say about the FSLN?

[Answer] Well, communism is a doctrine that provides for and represents the complete liberation of man. Its theory is Marxism-Leninism. The Marxism-Leninism theory, the doctrine of scientific communism, is the theory and doctrine of the working class. The working class struggles to free the workers and the people from all kinds of slavery, oppression and exploitation. That is communism.

As regards what communism thinks of the FSLN, we think that the FSLN is accused of communism either because of ignorance of the nature of communism or from a desire to stir up anticommunist feeling and confuse the people as regards the program and the content of the Government of National Reconstruction. The FSLN is not a communist organization. It cannot be, to the extent that its rank and file includes diverse social elements and to the extent, moreover, that it has a definite program that is democratic, patriotic and anti-imperialist and which even contains as an important feature respect for the property of those proprietors who want to participate democratically in the struggle for the national development of our country.

We have never heard the FSLN call itself communist or Marxist-Leninist. It seems to us to be unjust to disrespect the content of the FSLN platform and we also consider it to be unjust to confuse communism with Sandinism. It is not scientific or correct to fuse the two ideologies, the two positions, because to do so would not be accurate.

[Blandon] Well, Eli, it is now 8:25 p.m. How does it feel to be participating in this program? It seems to me that this might be a first for you, after you have been obliged to explain your ideas and those of your comrades in clandestine newspapers. This opportunity to openly express your thoughts across the length and breadth of the national territory must be a pleasant novelty for you.

[Answer] Yes, of course opportunities of this kind are very valuable and very important. An experience of this kind is new to us. You know that our life has been one of struggle in the underground and the circumstances in which we have operated have always been harsh. We have had adversaries galore, but we can say that in all sectors we have always found friends: loyal, honest people among whom [word indistinct], we have always counted you as a great friend of the working class and a great sympathizer of the struggle for scientific socialism.

[Question] My name is Henry Nunez Blasco. Comrade Eli, we want to know if the Communist Party is prepared to defend Nicaragua's sovereignty. My question is: Why have the rank and file members of the Communist Party failed to join the people's militias?

[Answer] In answer to the first question, the Communist Party is prepared to take defense of the national sovereignty to the ultimate consequences. Moreover, it is a party slogan that communists must be the greatest fighters in any confrontation with any kind of invader who comes to our country.

On the second matter, we continue to face the difficulties involved in the process of joining the people's militias.

The Communist Party is faced with great tasks and is involved night and day in activities of different kinds, all directed toward the struggle to defend the revolution or to consolidate it and help it to move forward.

We have to find the ways, the means by which we may participate without abandoning or undermining the large-scale political tasks which unite the working class and the people and mobilize them for the defense of the revolution.

[Question] Good evening, this is Marta Bravo from the Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood. My question is: What does the Communist Party think about the call for national unity and how it will be brought about?

[Answer] We feel that in a country in which there are antagonistic classes, national unity is not possible, unless one attempts to reconcile that which is not reconcilable. However, there have been moments in history in which a revolutionary, democratic government has taken upon itself the task of seeking national unity as a means of vigorously facing up to the great tasks imposed by difficult situations; for example, we can mention the danger of invasion.

The danger of invasion makes it necessary to call for the unity of all forces that defend sovereignty and the process of national independence. However, we will see why it cannot be nationwide, why it will not be possible for there to be participation by those sectors of the country which are precisely the allies of the meddlers, of the aggressors, of the imperialists and who are systematic, permanent adversaries of the revolution, of change, of the revolutionary plan of the FSLN, of the process of advance. They are adversaries of any change and are even trying to have the program of the government junta revised.

Well then, we would say that the present call for unity faces certain problems. First, if an appeal for national unity is issued to all sectors, the revolutionary parties should have been the first to be gathered. At the center of that unity of the revolutionary parties is the united working class, the workers movement. Around them are the popular sectors, the basic force of the transformations and of defense. If this had been done, then naturally, there would have been common viewpoints on the basis of which the appeal could have been made. This was not done, and the first appeal was made to the sectors of the bourgeoisie, who are stubborn, proven adversaries of the revolutionary process that is underway in our country.

Second, an important aspect that cannot be ignored is the following: Some advances have been made which are already positive positions and attitudes. On the one hand, the Sandinist Front compañeros have said that there is a crisis in the country and that there are three possible solutions. One of them is the rigid application of the laws; another is a solution by the popular masses and a third is dialogue and national unity.

It has also been said that the second, the solution by the popular masses is not advisable, that we do not want it and that we should avoid it. It seems to me that with this, the bourgeoisie has felt that it has the promise to avoid the solution by the popular masses, by the working people, in the solution of the great national problems. This greatly affects the possibility that sectors such as the Communist Party may see this alliance with approval.

The other part is what the bourgeoisie says. They are demanding that the Sandinist Front and the government review the program. They are demanding stances precisely so that, according to them, they can decide on social and economic aspects of the government's policies, halt the process and undo it. We see, therefore, that there is talk on two points of view which are detrimental to the positions and principles of our party, of the working classes and of the workers. This alliance will not benefit revolutionary interests.

Naturally, we are opposed to such an alliance. We are opposed to the slightest concessions to the bourgeoisie and ask the Sandinist Front and the government to stand firm and act according to the interests of the popular masses.

[Question] Mr Eli Altamirano of the Nicaraguan Communist Party, my name is Jose Maria Romero. My question is : Why is there so much ado because the United States cut off aid to Nicaragua. If we have powerful friends such as Russia, Czechoslovakia and others I cannot remember, why not ask them to help us emerge from the economic situation we are facing. Second, what does the Communist Party mean to you and what is its future?

[Answer] Why doesn't Nicaragua ask loans from socialist countries? This question must be asked of the government junta and it must reply. There is one thing I want to make clear. The resources of the imperialist financial capital are assigned to the processes of capitalist development, to strengthening of the capitalist private property, to the strengthening and development of capitalist exploitation, the penetration of monopolies, the domination of peoples and countries which have attained independence recently in order to make them fall into the clutches of neocolonialism. The resources of socialist countries are dedicated to the development of national independence of peoples and to the struggle for socialist changes. I do not believe there is a socialist country willing to sacrifice its own development in order to help a country seeking resources for private property and the bourgeoisie so they can organize and develop capitalist production relationships. We do not believe this. However, we are sure that the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Hungary would help to install state enterprises, to exploit natural resources by the state in order to expand national industries and give economic strength to a developing democratic state and to the social of our people.

FSLN BLAMES OPPOSITION FOR FAILURE OF MEETING

PA102025 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Comminique issued in Managua on 8 April by the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate; signed by Secretary Rene Nunez Tellez]

[Text] The Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate announces the following to the Nicaraguan people:

1. On the morning of Tuesday, 7 April, the FSLN invited the political organizations and unions that do not belong to either the Patriotic Front of the Revolution or the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination organization to continue on 8 April at 1400, the talks begun last week to exchange views on the country's current situation.
2. The invitation was accepted only by Drs Ramiro Sacasa, Pedro J. Quintanilla and Mario Oviedo, delegates of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement [MLC]. For this reason, the meeting was not held.
3. Meanwhile, in the course of the day, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], the Social Christian Party [PSC], the Social Democratic Party [PDS], the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS] sent in letters acknowledging the invitation but asked that the meeting be postponed because they had previous commitments that could not be canceled due to the short notice of the invitation, and suggested other dates for the meeting. One letter even suggested a prior discussion of the site of the meeting.
4. The MDN, the PSC, and the PSD suggested Friday, 10 April, while the PCD and the CUS suggested a date after Saturday, 11 April. The first three organizations do not approve of the site offered by the FSLN, the Ricardo Morales Aviles house, while the MDN is demanding an independent and mutual agreement on one of the party headquarters as the site of the meeting. The FSLN therefore cannot say exactly when the talks will continue since it will have to find a date and place on which all the invited organizations can agree. Our organization had planned to discuss the stands to be adopted in the face of the suspension of U.S. economic aid.
5. The FSLN deplors that in the face of the U.S. Government's economic attacks on the fatherland, these organizations had more important matters to attend to, thus preventing today's meeting. It also expresses its recognition to the MLC because it laid aside its previous commitments to attend the meeting.

6. It also deplores that at the meeting that all of them held to reach an agreement on suggesting a postponement of the meeting with the FSLN, as reported in the newspaper LA PRENSA today, they were unable to reach some agreement on what date and meeting place to suggest to the FSLN in order to speed up the exchange of views on what should be done in the face of the current economic attacks on Nicaragua.

7. As the FSLN is interested in the national exchange of opinions that it has been conducting with all of the country's political, social and economic sectors and organizations, it will try to find an occasion to meet with the above-mentioned organizations, as soon as possible.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always!
Free fatherland or death!

[Signed] Rene Nunez Tellez, secretary of the FSLN National Directorate, Managua, 8 April 1981, year of defense and production
Free Fatherland or Death

MDN Willing To Talk

PA121701 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Frank Zampieri, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) national coordinator, said on Saturday, 4 April, that his party is in favor of talks with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) if other groups in the country also participate.

Zampieri added that conditions and guarantees should be established for what is approved during the dialogue if it continues to be held with a high, nonsectarian patriotic spirit for the nation's welfare.

Zampieri said that the MDN's national council had held a meeting at 1300 on 3 April to hear the report of delegates Alvaro Jerez and Roberto [as published], who attended the 31 March 1981 talks.

They submitted a full report, and we all agreed that the dialogue should be encouraged on behalf of the common interest.

The MDN's national coordinator said that two proposals were made, one by the Democratic Conservative Party, which suggested that we return to the government's fundamental bylaws, and the other by our delegates which consisted of a revision of the bylaws. Nothing has been decided yet.

Finally, Zampieri said that the MDN disapproves of the U.S. Government's decision, mainly Reagan's, to suspend the economic aid to Nicaragua.

PEOPLE WILL MEET ENL'S COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOT

PA111725 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa's newspaper EL HERALDO recently published a government program that would reportedly be implemented here in Nicaragua. The program was signed by an alleged National Liberation Army [ENL], a group led by well-known Somozist Pedro Ortega, who has used the pseudonym Juan Carlos in several counterrevolutionary publications.

Incredible as all this may sound, it is true. Those who, when our people were about to culminate the bloody history of 50 years of dictatorship and oppression, fled in terror in the face of the setback that history was dealing them, today demand and proclaim democratic principles. These principles were always alien to them, since they never practiced them.

According to this government program the ENL plans to seize power in Nicaragua to establish a democratic unity government junta. This junta allegedly will be comprised of individuals of well-known probity and honesty. The terms probity and honesty, of course (?are being applied to) Somozist criminals who imagine they can return to the days of dark dictatorship.

As if the shamelessness of pretending that they can be an instrument of liberation for our country were not enough, they have announced a number of measures and included them in the 31 points of their shameless government plan.

The fact that every day they invade our territory to murder our people no longer surprises us, for that is their tenet and objective. But the fact that today they claim to respect the right to life, health and even education, while forgetting what everyone knows—that a literacy campaign was needed to do what they were incapable of doing—is simply going too far. The Nicaraguan people know those villains only too well. That is why our people seized their weapons led by their revolutionary vanguard: in order throw them into the trashcan of history.

The [word indistinct] of this infamous mockery to the history of our people in Honduras not only confirms the impunity with which these aggressors move about in that country, but also shows the advanced stage of the counterrevolutionary (?plot) threatening our fatherland.

This must be added to the already long list of actions to which our people are responding massively from the trenches of dignity, which they will confront from whatever arena, because we are not willing to discuss our sovereignty and will defend it with weapons in hand.

TWO CHURCH GROUPS REPORTEDLY AGAINST REVOLUTION

PA142013 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Christian Communities for the Revolution have charged that members of the Protestant sects of the Jehovah's Witnesses and the Children of God are conducting an intense campaign against our revolutionary process to try to divert the Nicaraguan people from their tasks for defense and production. These reactionary sectors which are opposed to the revolutionary process call their campaign Nicaragua '81. It also has been learned that members of these sects are receiving financial support from the CIA to oppose the revolutionary process.

The Christian Communities for the Revolution have reported that these reactionary sectors which have infiltrated these sects are urging the people not to participate in the tasks of the revolutionary process. They are telling the people that it is a sin to do anything on behalf of the revolution. While the people are engaged in tasks for defense and production, these reactionary elements are going from district to district in cities, and to villages distributing pamphlets and addressing the people through loudspeakers in order to disrupt the peaceful environment of the people by taking advantage of the freedom of religion guaranteed by the revolution. The Christian Communities for the Revolution believe that the authorities should investigate the activities of these protestant sects.

LA PRENSA WILL NOT PUBLISH UNTIL 20 APRIL

PA150008 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The newspaper LA PRENSA suspended publication today. It will not be out until Monday.

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, codirector of the newspaper, explained that he was giving a rest to employees during Holy Week. However, he added, there will be a skeleton crew which will cover national events and attend to the teletype machines for international news.

RAUL CASTRO ADDRESSES COLLEGE MILITIAS UNIT

FL131500 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Speech delivered on 11 April by army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, closing a ceremony held at Havana's El Cacahual Mausoleum to swear in the University of Havana territorial militias unit--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, this ceremony reminds us of events occurring more than 20 years ago when the workers, peasants, student and professional militias were created in an atmosphere of patriotic enthusiasm and zeal involving the whole country. These militias later merged into a single organization which, together with the rebel army, led to the founding of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. This contributed extraordinarily to the efforts at unification which were necessary in the first few years. Then, as now, above and beyond occupational, generational, sectorial and cultural differences, revolutionaries and patriots were united in the national interest and in the conviction that only through the efforts of all concerned would we be able to defend and safeguard the conquests of the revolution.

It was late in October 1959, during one of his frequent visits to the university, that Fidel told the students of the need to mobilize to establish militia units at the university. The fact that the students pledged to set up the Jose Antonio Echeverria University Brigade in a single month illustrates student receptivity to Fidel's idea. A few days later, on 13 November, we visited the university with Almeida, Sergio del Valle, Hired and other comrades to see how the work was coming along and how near the goal the students were. An impromptu rally was organized on the then Cadenas Square where we addressed the students. Along with current events, we discussed matters which has not lost their timeliness despite the years that have elapsed. These matters cannot only be remembered today but also cited.

We must remember that the revolution was still very young at the time. There were traitors and opportunists in our ranks, individuals who hailed the revolution with one hand and attacked it with the other. It was necessary to make repeated appeals to unity, a factor which we have always considered essential to the triumph, consolidation and future development of our process. In addition, imperialist aggression had to be denounced. Even at such an early date when the nature of the revolution was still not completely defined, the imperialists refused to sell us weapons, threatened to cut off our sugar quota and were even talking about expeditions organized from U.S. territory.

What better podium than the old Laureles Quadrangle, an exceptional witness to student struggles during the whole period of the bourgeois republic, and what better audience than that mass, still heterogeneous, certainly, but alive with revolutionary enthusiasm and patriotic zeal. I recently saw photographs of the rally showing the young people wearing their everyday clothes and carrying old (?Czechoslovak) rifles which we had sent them around that time. I remember I told them not to be unhappy about those deficient rifles because then, as now, we could count on one weapon that cannot be bought or sold: morale.

Many of those who were then young students left the classrooms in response to the revolution's appeal and joined the FAR, helping to form our first artillery units and later our rocket units and they are today (?veteran) fighters. There were others who finished their studies despite constant mobilizations. They are now competent and experienced specialists in several areas. Some who belonged to that brigade are now among us.

You, who with bent knee have shown today to defend the conquests of the revolution at any price, were then very young or had not yet been born. That proves that socialism is a constant changing of the guard from one generation to the next, each generation making further advances to turn over their banners to the succeeding one. This axiom is more evident now because the rapid upgrading of the role of the masses the revolution has fostered.

It is obvious that today's students are not only other individuals but are also different: They are, like those of the past, young people of their own times, with motivations and aspirations, who observe specific ethical values. Each one has his own personal goal. They form a university in many different kinds of ways. But they are inheriting a fighting tradition and a commitment to the future with the energy typical of their youth, the maturity that can only be gained in times of revolution and the infinite potential for self-realization that socialism provides.

There is nothing in our fatherland that recalls the past exploitation which their elders fought until they destroyed it once and for all. There is, however, a notable continuity in the essence of the commitment that propels us. We defend the same revolution. The political and moral values that stirred us two decades ago are exactly the same. The enemy is the same and his threats are nothing new or original. We, however, are stronger and more mature. We are more united and the sense of urgency prevailing then, when the preservation instinct of he who feels threatened and, lacking the things necessary to defend himself, sees death as an alternative to surrendering that which he has won, was most evident.

Proof of the progress we have made is that at that time we were forced to sacrifice many other tasks in favor of defense needs and now, despite virulent imperialist threats that constitute a dangerous juncture, not a single class has been cancelled, production has not been affected in the least and not even a single penny of the country's treasury has been spent on the territorial militias.

The people themselves have found the best ways to underwrite the costs that we have had to incur. Another proof of how much things have changed is the fact that in the past, university students had to form their own units or join already existing ones without having their personal and technical qualifications taken into consideration, while today we plan their participation in the defense of the country and their eventual incorporation into active service taking into account their level of professional knowledge and their career goals whenever possible, so that when they graduate they can become reserve officers and carry out command functions at the head of the smaller units of regular troops, thus completing their military training. In this way, the resources that the country spends to train them with eminently peaceful aims in mind can be more rationally utilized in the interests of defense. This practice, although relatively recent, is already having great results.

The military training of university students as reserve officers began with the 1975-76 term and, although all efforts were made to do our best, we had to overcome difficulties caused, above all, by a shortage of cadres and our scant experience in this area. This made it necessary for us to study the experiences of other countries, experiment some and test in practice the forms of organization and procedure that best suited our own characteristics.

Although the level achieved in the development of this system is far from ideal, it lays the foundation for future development and, in essence, meets the needs of the present stage. The majority of our higher education centers now include military courses and we are working on introducing these courses in the remaining centers. The existing courses are designed to provide the students with a full program of military instructions. The students in this program exceed 10,000 and we now have more than 5,000 new officers from the country's universities.

According to registration, duration of the courses, estimates of young people fit for service and other data, we will have almost 5,000 new officers each year from now until 1985. When the program is extended to all the country's higher education centers and includes young women, the figure will rise to about 10,000 new college-graduate officers each year.

But it is not only a matter of quantity it is also a matter of characteristics, the characteristics and (quality) of these graduates. Officers coming from the universities, aside from basic military skills, possess a sound professional and technical education that enables them to learn rapidly and effectively how to use arms skillfully, how to quickly become familiar with procedures to train and command troops, and, when they acquire some experience, they soon are equal to the demands of contemporary warfare which, among other things, is characterized by sudden shifts and by the large amount of technology involved.

The military training that students receive, along with their professional and technical qualifications, qualifies them to become second lieutenants but the truth is that their training as such is not yet complete. They still lack the practice and, above all, the experience that makes the military man. This experience can only be acquired through direct contact with real life and daily living within the units. The solution to this important matter has been found in two ways. The first is to organize 1-month-long intensive courses at term's end in the units and to induct them at the completion of their studies into active service for 6 months. In the latter instance, they will command small units and will be considered for all purposes as military in active service. When this term ends, they are demobilized and join the first reserve. They then are officers ideally trained to efficiently discharge their duties as officers in case of need.

The development of this system entails a series of advantages for the country, for the university and for the students. The country profits for two basic reasons: the first concerns defense and is based on the fact that having a large reserve of well-trained young officers is a positive factor in the nation's defensive potential. As is widely known, the FAR units possess modern technology and armament. The more technical and basic education combatants and officers receive and the more mentally developed they are, the easier they learn how to use this modern technology and armament.

In military terms, it is difficult to measure what this means for combative readiness and the more efficient use of technology but there is no doubt that the process manifests itself both in the solution of the simplest problems as, for example, firing a rifle, and in the solution of the most complex problems such as calculating correlations of forces, preparing the data to fire high-caliber artillery groups, organizing cooperation, regularizing the functioning of logistics and combative requisitioning in big units and planning their maneuvers, in addition to a whole spectrum of complex activities that require, among others things, solid and advanced skills.

The other advantage is of an economic nature. Though expenses are incurred in any event, it is unquestionably less expensive to train officers by means of this system than to do so at military education centers. The university as an institution benefits when a broad movement is organized within that directly helps to make its students more closely involved in one of the main aspects of the life of the nation, enabling the young people studying at the university to participate in defense tasks.

A young person, meanwhile, has the chance to do his military duty and it will not interfere with his personal aspirations and his professional interests.

Generally stated, this is the system organized to facilitate participation of higher education students in defense tasks. As increasingly qualified cadres participate in military courses and the material base is perfected and all deficiencies are overcome, the system will improve in quality and it should have the support and participation of student organization, academic authorities and armed forces.

I would like, however, to insist on the fact that the greatest contribution the students can and should make to defense is their training as reserve officers and nothing should hamper the fulfillment of this goal. If other universities set up similar units, we shall not reject the idea. Should the situation so demand, they might even be used according to their table of organization. However, and I repeat, we must always keep in mind that the fundamental contribution will be the training of officers.

So far as the reasons that have led to the organization of territorial troop militias are concerned, actually they are well known. Comrade Fidel was quite clear regarding the concepts of the organization, structure and combat use of this type of units whose designation, in general terms, is as a complement to the country's defense system. It is understood from this that there has been no improvisation in the work over these past months and that nothing has been done hastily. It is a case, as has been already noted, of ideas and experiences studied a long time, fully developed and tested under the most diverse circumstances.

The regular troops and their reserves are the nucleus of the country's defense; in other words, the armies, the different types of armed services, high command reserves and combat and logistical services. They are experienced men who devote to defense work not their free time but their entire life and whose ability has been proven not only in maneuvers, as our enemies know very well.

The existence of territorial troops composed of several hundred thousands of troops allow us to give greater scope, intensity and cohesion to the country's defense system and to wage a generalized popular war capable of presenting massive and active resistance to any aggression anywhere in the country, to have sufficient reserves in all directions and to perform other important missions without the need to use regular troops.

Although the function and role of students in the country's defense are clearly defined by means of their training as reserve officers, we consider the formation of this regiment to be a magnificent initiative of the students. Since it makes the university a participant in a national endeavor, the university has within it a movement that is currently motivating all the people and maintains alive a student tradition which all of us must safeguard. There are young men in this unit whose fathers were part of that brigade formed in 1959. This is how a student aspiration of linking the university to national life is realized. This has been the primary reason that has moved us to meet with you today.

I remember that at the ceremony held exactly 21 years and 5 months ago at the former Cadenas Plaza, I expressed the idea that students should be among the principal standard-bearers of the revolution. Today, I reiterate this to you and renew the conviction that this is so. Therefore, this regiment has been invited to represent the students at the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist nature of the revolution on 16 April and at the parade on 1 May. [applause]

I would not want to forget to mention the fact that although we have gathered for a specific purpose, before you one feels the responsibility of speaking not only with militiamen and future reserve officers but also with a detachment of the new intellectuals of the revolution. It is said many times, and it is true, that the youth represents the belief that should take in its hands the flags of the revolution. In no case is this so evident as when it concerns university students. Practically each of you knows what you will be in the future and in which branches or sectors you will be working; and in many cases, you know the role you will play in production.

At the university, the country harvests the fruits of the education system. That is why to say that the fruit of the university is a professional is only half the truth. The result of the education system is indeed a high-level technician but, more than this, it is a citizen identified with a system of values, with a moral standard and an ideology. The great aim of our public education system precisely is to achieve the complete development of the new generations which is the same as saying that we expect a highly qualified professional with a vocation for scientific work and research, with firm political ideas, deeply rooted Marxist-Leninist convictions, high aesthetic development, refined tastes, also capable, with rifle in hand, of defending their gains, their country and their future.

You--militiamen and future officers, students and future professionals--are the result of the work of the modest teacher who taught you your first words, of your parents who have led you on the best paths and of the university in which you are forging yourselves.

Comrades, in addressing youths who possess these convictions, youths who barely a year ago waged, along with our people, the beautiful battle of the militant people's march, I also believe I have the obligation of addressing, although quite briefly, the difficult international situation of our times. Just as our country's mass news media reflect daily, the world in which we live is facing a particularly complicated and tense situation.

The abandonment of detente positions, the accelerated arms race and the growing predominance of Cold War language and schemes which today characterize the foreign policy of the United States within the framework of the world crisis of the capitalist system and existence in various parts of the world of pockets of conflict which potentially could lead to situations of incalculable consequences are the factors which determine the gravity of the situation.

Moreover, over these first months of the year, international news agencies have reported statements by top officials of the U.S. Government in which they express open threats against our country and advocate an atmosphere of hostility in bilateral relations. To Secretary of State Alexander Haig himself is attributed, according to a disclosure by a U.S. publication with known ties with the Pentagon, an alleged anti-Cuba plan called, according to the publication, the Haig plan. It covers various actions ranging from new economic sanctions and the search for others to a direct invasion by U.S. Armed Forces, among whose extremes are included the alternative of a blockade and encouragement of counterrevolution, among others.

According to what we have learned from an old saying, man is the only animal capable of stumbling on the same stone twice. The seven U.S. administrations over the past 21 years, so far as their relations with Cuba is concerned, allow one to say that the U.S. Government is the only animal capable of making the same mistake seven times. At the same time, and in an obviously concerted manner, a defamation campaign against Cuba has been unleashed at the continental level with the clear objective of trying to isolate us from the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean, just as was done with deceptive results at the beginning of the 1960's decade.

For our part, and in the face of a world situation full of complexities and real dangers, the foreign policy of our country, clearly defined at the second party congress, fuses its loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism with the sincere willingness to examine bilateral relations with all governments which act with realism and a sense of responsibility.

Should any aggressive action take place against our country, regardless of its magnitude, we will always respond with the invincible force of a people in arms, including among its ranks of vanguards, our university students. [applause] In case of an aggression, I repeat, for our part the order to fight always is there and the only order which our soldiers will never be obliged to follow, the only order they are authorized to disobey if hypothetically someone thinks of giving it, would be that of surrender. [applause] Such a conviction is strengthened by an activity such as this one today when we see in your faces and in the firmness and serenity of the oath you have taken, a magnificent example of the continuity and vitality of the revolutionary process.

Twenty years ago, under siege and virtually isolated on this continent, it seemed that the world was falling on top of us. At Giron we achieved the most important and decisive victory of the revolution. Because of that victory, the fruit of the sacrifice and heroism of the sons of the working people, the revolution survived and it became possible to struggle, work, fight and have new victories which have allowed us to be here.

We have before us a future in which our youngsters of today will find broader and more certain conditions to exercise their talent, creative ability, spirit of research, search and transformation, willingness to give their best for the benefit of the welfare, happiness and security of all their fellow citizens. For the future we want and need peace, the existence of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, detente and negotiated solution of conflicts.

If we were to look back for an instant, if we were to compare that meeting with the first brigade of university militia, I would say that there is an essential difference between those days and this one today. It is that at that time our young students were training to defend the right to make the revolution, and today we are training not only to continue defending that right but also to defend the work we have created, the gains we have achieved, the free, independent, sovereign, revolutionary, socialist homeland we have built with our sweat and blood. [applause]

On this sacred piece of Cuban land where the venerable remains of Lt Gen Antonio Maceo and his aide, Capt Panchito Gomez Toro, rest, you are demonstrating at this ceremony that you understand an important question of the times in which you live and that you assume a conduct consistent with that understanding—that the primary duty and highest responsibility of all Cuban revolutionaries, all patriots, members of the Union of Young Communists and of the party is to do now everything that needs to be done even to the slightest detail to prepare the country and the people to face any contingency victoriously.

The more and better each of us and each of the institutions of the socialist state is prepared, the more effective the preparation of the national economy and of the masses to move into conditions of blockade or war, the less probably it will be that the enemy takes on an adventure against us because it would have to do so knowing that, just as Gen Antonio Maceo predicted, whoever attempts to take over Cuba will, if he does not perish in the struggle, only gather the dust of its soil drenched in blood. [applause]

Long live the territorial troops militias! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the glorious young forces of our universities! [shouts of "viva"] Long live Fidel! [shouts of "viva"] Fatherland or death! [shouts and applause]

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS USSR'S DEPUTY CHAIRMAN KATUSHEV

FL141214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday met with Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Katushev is heading the Soviet delegation to the 11th session of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The meeting took place in the fraternal atmosphere that characterizes relations between Cuba and the USSR. The development of commercial relations and economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed. Various topics included in the work agenda of the intergovernmental committee's 11th session recently released were also touched on.

Konstantin Katushev visited the Maxim Gomez thermoelectric plant in Mariel yesterday as well as the 30 de Noviembre sugar mill in Los Palacios in the company of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

SOVIETS COMPLETE PLAN TO EXPAND HAVANA AIRPORT

FL141124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] A group of Soviet experts has concluded a project to build a new addition to the Jose Marti International Airport in Havana that will quadruple its present capacity.

According to the design prepared by the Soviet Institute for Civil Aviation Planning, the installation will be able to serve 1,600 passengers per hour. The frequent hurricanes that hit Cuba will be taken into account in building the installation, which is to be divided into two sections. One of them will be used for national flights and the other for international ones. It will also have restaurants, cafeterias, storage areas and the public services.

The airport will have some 20 buildings with different functions. It is estimated that the hangars will be able to simultaneously service two airplanes of the Soviet IL-62 type.